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BANKS FIRM IN CANADA IN TRADE SLUMP

Reports Show Not a Failure Since 1923—Only 26 in 64 Years

FEDERAL CONTROL HELD CHIEF REASON

United States From 1921 to 1929 Had 5642 Failures and $1,700,000,000 Loss

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 11—Canada has had only 26 bank insolvencies in its 64 years of confederation, with a loss to depositors of some $13,000,000.

In the United States in nine years, between 1921 and 1929, inclusive, 5642 banks suspended payment, involving deposits amounting to over $1,700,000,000.

Wherein lies the difference between the two systems, a difference that is strikingly demonstrated by the foregoing figures? Questioned on the subject, Mr. C. S. Tompkins, Inspector-General of Banks, an official of the Department of Finance, replied briefly: "The strength of the Canadian banking system is in its branch banks and in federal control, whereas the weakness of the United States system seems to lie in the lack of uniformity of banking laws and of national supervision."

To enlarge upon this phase of the matter: Canada has but a few banks and many branches; while the United States has many banks and few branches. Canadian banks, under one headquarters staff, the Banking and Commerce Committee of Parliament, are like a small group of powerful armies under a supreme commander who is ready and quick to send assistance to any point where danger threatens; American banks are like scattered independent units, each fighting on its own initiative and lacking powerful reserves behind the lines upon which to call in time of need.

Borne Out by History

That Canada is satisfied with this policy of centralized control and is enlarging upon it is borne out by its banking history. Starting in 1903, 38 of the weaker banks have been absorbed by the greater, until today there are but 10 banks all told, including the Canadian branch of Barclays Bank of England. And of these 10 banks three, namely, the Bank of

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Afghan Treaty Helps Soviet's Position in Asia

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 11—That the Soviet Union has substantially strengthened its diplomatic position in central Asia is the impression derived from the text of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of neutrality and nonaggression signed at Kabul, June 24, and published here today.

The first article of the treaty reads, "In the event of war or military activities between one contracting party and one or several third powers the other contracting parties are bound to observe neutrality.

"This goes further than similar nonaggression neutrality pacts that the Soviet Government has concluded with Germany and Lithuania. The latter treaties make the obligation of neutrality dependent upon the other contracting party being the victim of an unprovoked act of aggression. Since neither the Soviet Union nor Afghanistan has obligations as a member of the League of Nations, it has been possible to employ a more sweeping formula.

The Soviet Union seems to derive practical benefit from clauses in the treaty which explicitly forbid either contracting party to tolerate on its territory any organization of individuals carrying on hostile activities against the other signatory to treaty. There are probably no such Afghan organizations in Soviet territory, but northern Afghanistan has long served as a refuge for insurgents from the Soviet Central Asian republics who sometimes have made Afghanistan their base for raids into the Soviet border republic of Tadjikistan.

The treaty is designed to make such activities impossible, and the recent defeat and capture of an outstanding insurgent leader, Ibrahim Bey, probably is attributable to the fact that he was obliged to leave Afghan soil. The treaty binds each side not to permit the transportation through its territory of troops or arms intended for use against the other. It prescribes that any Soviet-Afghan disputes must be settled by peaceful means. The treaty is for five years, with a provision for further automatic annual renewal unless either party denounces it at least six months before the expiration of a year.

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Wage Cuts Opposed By Bank of England

By The Associated Press

London, July 11

THE Herald said yesterday the Bank of England is preparing to use all its influence against a policy of general wage reduction, advocated by some economists and industrial leaders as a necessary preface to trade recovery.

Montagu Norman, governor of the bank, and the directors are convinced such a policy would be bad economics, would be disastrous to recovery and would restrict purchasing power.

Instead of wage reduction, the Herald said, the bank will urge maintenance of wages accompanied by industrial reorganization, in return for which trade unions should agree to abandon certain restrictions on the work of their members.

World Issues Study Voted By 60,000 Women

Business and Professional Group to Seek Solution of Economic Problem

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 11—Sixty thousand women will attempt to cast up the accounts of the world to discover what is wrong with the international balance sheet during the next year under the direction of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

The tradition that women are ignorant concerning finances was exploded by the program of work adopted in the closing sessions of the biennial convention of the federation in which the activities of the organization were pledged to an attempt to establish the economic welfare of both men and women.

"Our best endeavors will be devoted to acquiring an understanding of economic problems and to determining upon a solution which will stabilize the business and commerce of the world," declared Mrs. Celine McDonald Bowman of Richmond, who was elected president in an uncontested election after Miss Marion H. McClench of Ann Arbor, Mich., retiring president, could not be induced to allow her name to stand.

Leaders to Head Women

The other members of the new board are as follows: Mrs. Bowman to discover the best means of balancing the public ledger. They are Mrs. Helen M. Schlurad of Erie, Penna., and Mrs. Bonnie Robertson of Hammond, Ind., vice-presidents; Miss Earline White of Jackson, Mich., and Miss Margaret Stewart of Phoenix, Ariz., secretaries; and another Miss Margaret Stewart of Ogden, Utah, treasurer.

Beside making plans for an economic study the delegates to the convention adopted an active program on behalf of world peace, including support for President Hoover's proposal for a debt holiday, and for substantial reductions in armaments of all kinds and in national budgets for armaments. United States adherence to the World Court also was indorsed.

A study of discriminations against women is to be made by a commission for whose work an appropriation of $1000 was voted and the convention went on record, urging that "human services be judged on merits only, regardless of sex and marital status."

Educational Program

The women passed a resolution asserting that "as good citizens we stand for the enforcement of law that our country may be known as a law-abiding land." And they commended "those papers, magazines, books, and motion pictures that are upholding a high moral standard and refrain from

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END TO RECKLESS DRIVER AS SAFETY NEED DEMANDED

Traffic Men Call for Close of Loopholes Permitting Return of Licenses

By W. CLIFFORD HARVEY
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the nation's highways are to be made reasonably safe for the driving public, Massachusetts traffic experts insist that loopholes which permit the "criminally negligent" to retain or regain their driving privileges must be permanently sealed.

Because practically every person is a motorist and is not quick to condemn the other fellow unless he, personally, is implicated in an accident and has cause to levy criticism, the undercurrent of public sentiment against the reckless driver is slow in coming to the surface, it is said.

But the readiness of safety and civic officials to cooperate with enforcement agencies is making it more and more difficult for the vicious driver to get back on the highways once his license to drive is suspended.

The need for further curbing the reckless driver was forcibly brought to the attention of officials when the Registry of Motor Vehicles made known the total of 299 highway fatalities for the first seven months of the present fiscal year up to July 1, as compared to 365 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Licenses Suspended

Incidentally, the Registry reported 26,338 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked for that period compared to 26,085 for the last year. Probably 80 per cent, maybe more of these suspensions, were effected for insurance cancellations due to the inability to keep up payments or avoidance of payments on compulsory insurance policies.

"The very fact that fatalities on Massachusetts highways are constantly increasing is evidence that our knowledge of control is not yet sufficient," Mr. Lewis R. MacBrayne, general manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, declared.

In more than 100 cases involving charges of manslaughter against motor vehicle operators last year, it is learned that less than 10 brought convictions with resulting jail sentences.

The difficulty of sustaining manslaughter charges appears in the case of a driver summoned before the Municipal Court last week. He had been involved in the fourth accident in which a fatality resulted. The charge of manslaughter was refused but he was sentenced to two months in jail on charges of driving negligently, his operator's and his chauffeur's licenses were suspended and his car was

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City Planning Enters 95 More Communities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11 — Far-sighted planning by cities, towns and villages through the instrumentality of official planning bodies is gaining popularity in the United States, as evidenced by an increase from 601 in 1929 to 786 in 1930 in number of official planning commissions.

The figures, issued today by the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce, show Massachusetts leads with 117 communities with commissions, New York is second with 104, and California third with 97.

Based on 1930 census figures, 83 of the 93 American cities with populations of 100,000 or over now have commissions designed to exercise foresight and economy in laying out streets, parks, business districts and to prevent conditions of mal-development and congestion. These large cities alone have a population of more than 34,000,000. Besides the 786 communities listed above, Mr. Lester G. Chase, who makes the computation, names an additional 38 cities with unofficial boards.

Norway Seizes Greenland Tract; Danes Plan Appeal to Hague Court

Hunting Party Raises Norse Flag on Trading Area of East Coast

COPENHAGEN, July 11 (AP)—Formal occupation of a large tract of the coast of eastern Greenland by Norway was condemned today by Danish officials as a violation of the Treaty of 1924.

Mr. Theodore Stauning, the Premier, said: "The Norwegian action is a direct encroachment. I am calling together the Privy Council today, and presumably Denmark will go straight to The Hague. Whether it will be necessary for Denmark to take other steps will be considered."

A Danish expedition headed by Mr. Lauge Koch, natural scientist, was expected to land today in that section of eastern Greenland formally occupied by Norway—ice permitting. It has been given police authority over the district.

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—King Haakon VII of Norway at Oslo has signed a formal declaration giving notice that Norway occupies the territory lying between 75.40 and 71.30 north latitude on the eastern coast. An expedition of Norwegian hunters recently planted their flag in this region, claiming the land for Norway.

Greenland was originally colonized by Norway in 986 A. D. and again in 1721. Until 1261 the colonists maintained a republic, after which they swore allegiance to the King of Norway. At the dissolution between Norway and Denmark in 1814, no mention was made of Greenland and it was retained by Denmark, although, until as late as 1917 Denmark's sovereignty extended only over the west coast. In that year it was extended to include the whole island, which led to a dispute with Norway over hunting rights. Intimation that a new dispute was probable came when the Norwegian Arctic Council last May urged the Oslo Government to extend Norwegian sovereignty over that part of eastern Greenland which had been colonized by Norwegian hunters.

Tract in Dispute

Shaded Portion of Greenland Coast Indicates Area Occupied by Norway.

Paris Says No On Reich Loan Without Pledge

Abandonment of Battleship Building and Austrian Alliance Demanded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 11—Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank, left Paris this morning by airplane for Berlin. He carries with him the response of French bankers and government authorities to his request for French participation in a big international loan to Germany.

That answer is no unless Germany gives proof of its intention to maintain the peace of Europe by stopping the construction of pocket battleships and abandoning its campaign for Anschluss with Austria.

If the German Government accepts these conditions, France is ready to participate in continuing short-term credits to Germany and institute a comprehensive inquiry, probably through the medium of the European Union Committee, as to more enduring measures requisite for restoring economic equilibrium in central Europe.

It is clear that what Germany requires is not only one year's relief from reparations payments and such time loans as the $100,000,000 advance recently made by the central banks of issue, but also many subsequent measures of financial relief.

The French impression is that Germany is a gulf without a bottom into which it would be possible to keep pouring money indefinitely. Dr. Luther is understood to have asked, while in Paris, not only for another short-time loan of $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, but a long-term loan of nearly $500,000,000, and still another advance of like amount to be secured by German taxation. The very magnitude of the German demands appears incongruous to France, and it ironically remarked that Germany is trying to make France pay the reparations.

Dr. Luther's visit has carried the question of financial aid to Germany far beyond the realm of temporary expedients. The question is seen to be one that cannot be settled in a day or by piecemeal methods. The prevailing opinion is that not France alone but the world's leading financial powers must undertake solution of the problem, and that by more fundamental methods than have previously been envisaged.

During his conversations in Paris yesterday with Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, and others, Dr. Luther had it forcibly called to his attention that not only financial and economic considerations were involved in his request, but also political interests of the first magnitude. It is for the German Government to say whether it desires to give the assurances required.

Reich Rests Hopes of Aid On Luther's Visit to Paris

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 11—Germany is awaiting the return of Dr. Hans Luther from Paris with unconcealed anxiety. The Reich is convinced that France is using the Bruening Government's financial distress to obtain renunciation of the Austro-German customs accord and definite assurance in regard to military and naval budgets.

Thus France, according to the German view, is following the same policy toward the Reich that it displayed toward Austria recently, when it is reported to have tried to make use of that country's financial distress arising from the Creditanstalt difficulties to obtain political concessions in exchange for financial help.

The antagonism against France thus roused is being used by Dr. Alfred Hugenburg and Adolf Hitler, who are ever eager to tell the German people they cannot be friends with France. Industrialists and bankers are in despair. They praise President Hoover's plan as a clarion call to unity, and end up by saying, "If only this plan had been accepted without delay."

Yesterday the Reichsbank was drained by another 50,000,000 marks (about $12,500,000). This brings its loss up to almost 300,000,000 marks during the week. The special credit of the Gold Discount Bank—the last resort of the Reichsbank—is now pretty well exhausted. Not only does the Reichsbank need money, but Germany's business is in urgent need of it also. Everything now depends on what Dr. Luther may arrange in Paris.

CHILE FILLS POST TO SPAIN

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 11 (By U. P.)—Arturo Alemaparte will be named Chilean Ambassador to Spain, to serve without remuneration, an announcement said yesterday.

Christian Endeavor and Dry Leader Finds Inspiration in Rural Environs

HOME AND MEMBERS OF DR. DANIEL A. POLING'S FAMILY
Upper Row, Left to Right—The Long House at Hillsboro, N. H., the Country Home of the Polings; Dr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Poling. Lower Picture—Trova Poling Playing With Her Pets in Barnyard.

Dr. Poling Plans His Work in Hills Of New Hampshire

The Long House in Hillsboro Goes Back to Days of the Revolution

By JANET MABIE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, N. H.—It was by no means the day Dr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Poling would have chosen, to be called on at their "Long House" here. Because they were trying to get themselves off to San Francisco for the Christian Endeavor convention after providing handsomely for the assorted young Polings left behind in the way of 20 or so loaves of fresh-baked bread, and some grand beans, baked in an ancient pot, and a spiced ham to be put where you could find it in the dark if you happened to be wandering round hungry, late at night, and some other odds and ends of cookies and a marshmallow cake, and mountains of fresh laundry.

But if you have listened to Dr. Poling on the radio, or if you happen to have seen Mrs. Poling, you would know that, though one bedroom was practically hidden under piles of half-packed luggage, and the ancient oven, in the upper left-hand corner of the fireplace block, was still pitched "just right," and there was the calico kitten to be seen to, and something about tomorrow's milk, Mrs. Poling would deal with the oven so the heat wouldn't be wasted and they would both say, "Let's sit down here and talk."

Your correspondent should have been ashamed, because the reason for the visit was not urgent. But you hate to leave The Long House once you have found it.

Sign on Mittered Board

You read the sign on a little mittered board nailed to a tree at the edge of the wood that fringes the semimain road. You turn in on the little winding road of soft gold dirt, knowing that here is a road that was the wood road of farmers for generations before it was smoothed over a little, abrupt boulders dug out here and there, a few roots and stumps extracted, to make it a road a notch higher in the social scale of roads.

I should think in the course of a year thousands of people find themselves going along that road to The Long House. The sign doesn't say "Welcome," but the idea dances in

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CHRISTIAN YOUTH TO TAKE STAND ON PROHIBITION

Endeavor Societies, at Golden Jubilee, Also to Discuss Arms Question

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11—Ten thousand young people from various parts of the United States and from other countries are converging on this city for tonight's opening session of the golden jubilee convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

In a pre-convention statement Dr. Daniel L. Poling, of New York, President of the Christian Endeavor, called upon the young people of America to give their loyal support to constitutional prohibition and to enlist in the crusade for a warless world.

The thousands of young people attending the convention are representative of at least 3,000,000 members of Christian Endeavor societies in North America. They have come here for two purposes: First, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first Christian Endeavor Society and, second, to begin a still more significant Christian youth movement for the future. In preparation for the latter objective, important action will be taken by the convention on such public questions as world peace, prohibition, law observance and the improvement of race relations.

Prominent Men on Program

Toyohiko Kagawa, prominent Christian leader of Japan; Dr. Frederick B. Fisher, until recently Methodist Missionary Bishop in India; Col. Raymond Robbins of Florida, Dr. W. A. MacTaggart of Toronto, Dr. William Hiram Foulkes of Newark, N. J., vice-president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor; Dr. A. E. Cory of Indianapolis, and Mr. Carlton Sherwood of Boston are among the prominent speakers who will appear on the program of this six-day youth congress. President Hoover, in response to a request by Dr. Daniel Poling, will transmit to the convention a special message, to be read at tonight's opening session.

The Christian Endeavor Society, which is international and interdenominational, was started by Mr. Francis E. Clark and Mrs. Harriet Abbott Clark in the Williston Church, Portland, Maine, 50 years ago. Today individual societies of Christian Endeavor are to be found all over the world, in 40 nations. In Italy, Hungary, South America, and Asia this youth movement is particularly active in expansion. The young people of practically a hundred Evangelical Communions are brought together on this nonsectarian basis for the attainment of a better world order. The world mem-

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WAR'S DIRE TOLL STIGMATIZED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Mammoth Peace Meeting in London Rallies Forces of Disarmament

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—A dire picture of humanity's plight in the event of another war was drawn by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, at a mammoth peace meeting in Albert Hall today.

"The great Armageddon struggle would come at last," said the Prime Minister, "and the end of it would not be defeat, but the uniformity of exhaustion. Mankind would be almost wiped out."

The Prime Minister spoke on a program which included Mr. David Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, their topic being "Arms and the People." The speeches were broadcast over an international hookup in the United States.

The Premier said:

"People seeking safety by arms are like people seeking safety under trees in a thunderstorm. They are at the point which is the first to be struck when the storm breaks."

He said that the British delegates were going to next year's disarmament meeting at Geneva determined, by appeals to pledges, to history and to common sense, to persuade the nations to reduce "this enormous and disgraceful burden."

Great Britain was honor bound, he said, to be in the forefront of those establishing peace.

Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, the first man in the history of the British Army to rise from private to field marshal, presided at the meeting which was intended to emphasize the importance attached to the success of next year's disarmament conference at Geneva.

"War hurts everybody," he said in a speech opening the meeting, "benefits only the profiteers and settles nothing."

The outdoor part of the demonstration was a parade organized and led by the Women's International League.

Headed by a group of women representing the 32 nations which are to participate in the Geneva meeting, the marchers went from the embankment through Trafalgar Square to Hyde Park.

Citizens of all political opinions and members of churches of all denominations took part in the demonstrations.

Post and Gatty Will Make National Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty, flying the Winnie Mae, will return here from Oklahoma Wednesday, their representatives announced today.

From Tulsa, Okla., where they will be on Monday, they will fly to Claymore to attend the dedication of the Will Rogers Airport on Tuesday, probably taking off for New York that afternoon and making an overnight stop en route. On their arrival here the itinerary of the national tour will be submitted to them and their definite schedule announced later by the National Broadcasting Company.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 11 (AP)—This capital city, where Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty laid plans for their record flight around the world, paid tribute to the fliers yesterday with a noisy welcome that lasted into the night.

Arriving here by air from Chickasha, the fliers and their backer, Mr. F. C. Hall, wealthy oil man, Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty stepped into the arms of a crowd of "homefolks" for a round of festivities and receptions.

The air men were notified by Gov. W. H. Murray that he had made them Colonels on his staff. Mayor O. J. Blinn suggested Oklahoma City's new airport be named "Hall Field," in honor of the man who sponsored the project.

Neither of the fliers made a speech, but they answered questions about the flight.

Chicago Appoints One 'City Greeter' And Finds It Has Several Hundreds

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11—Coming to Chicago soon?

Well, then, don't be surprised if the "redcap" who takes your bags when the train pulls in greets you with a broad smile and a cheery "Welcome to our city." Or, if, when you step in your taxi, the driver turns around in his seat to tell you that he's "sure glad you came," and asks, "Where might I have the pleasure of taking you, please?"

It is all part of the new régime which began when Mayor Anton J. Cermak appointed Mr. George Gaw, a Chicago manufacturer and a former actor, as official greeter for the city of Chicago.

Mr. Gaw's duty, he explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is to show visitors that Chicago is just one of the friendliest and one of the most attractive cities in the world and to help correct the general misapprehension established by sensational publicity.

Recognising, of course, that he couldn't begin to do justice to everybody who came into town, Mr. Gaw decided to enlist every single redcap, taxi driver, hotel doorman, desk clerk, and bell boy in the cause of showing friendliness to the city's guests.

Mr. Gaw had just come in from showing the town to a group of European delegates on their way home from a grocers' convention and was getting ready to go to the station to meet Mayor George Baker, of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Baker, who were passing through on their way back from Europe.

His time so crowded, Mr. Gaw said he couldn't leave the hotel at that hour to do any greeting, so, hearing there was someone right in the hotel who was very much deserving of a greeting, he decided to do it right there in his suite.

"You are," he said to eight-year-old Jean Darling, "leading lady of a comedy movie company, the biggest little celebrity I've met yet. Welcome to Chicago. Let's sit down and talk it over. Where can I take you tomorrow? The whole day's yours—in fact, the whole city—excuse me just a moment. I must telephone—city editor?—Yes, George Gaw, city greeter, speaking—Mayor of Portland?—I don't know what he looks like—send someone down who does—it'll be a great help."

HOOVER ACTS TO DISCREDIT SHORT SALES

Destructive, He Says, Referring Particularly to Wheat Speculation

CALLS IT BATTENING ON OTHERS' LOSSES

Regrets Ethics of Office Prevent Him Giving Names of Guilty Operators

President Hoover's denouncement of short selling of commodities, especially of wheat, has aroused intense interest all over the country.

In New York, among dealers in agricultural commodities, while the danger of short selling and speculating in futures is not believed as vital as some think, nevertheless the move to curtail such practices is generally approved.

The inquiry into the trading in grain futures in Canada elicits the decision in the report that constructive speculation is all right, but when it is destructive it is not. Speculation, it says, is not a form of gambling, but gambling is a form of speculation.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—The campaign that President Hoover has been carrying on for months against employers initiating wage cuts was extended by him today to include speculators who are deliberately depressing the commodity market, particularly wheat.

Such destructive operations he characterized as making profit out "of the losses of other people."

The President explained that he could not give the names of guilty operators because the "confidence imposed upon me by law as a public official does not permit me to expose their names to the public." Otherwise, he added, he would be only too glad to do so.

The President's statement in full was as follows:

"It has come to my knowledge that certain persons are selling short in our commodity markets, particularly in wheat. These transactions have been continuous over the past month.

"I do not refer to the ordinary hedging transactions, which are a sound part of our marketing system.

"I do not refer to the legitimate grain trade.

"I refer to a limited number of speculators. I am not expressing any views upon economics of short selling in normal times.

Batters on Misfortune

"But in these times, this activity has a public interest. It has but one purpose, and that is to depress prices. It tends to destroy returning public confidence.

"The intent is to take a profit from the losses of other people. Even though the effect may be temporary, it deprives many farmers of their rightful income.

"If these gentlemen have that sense of patriotism, which outruns immediate profit, and a desire to see the country recover, they will close up these transactions and desist from their manipulations.

"The confidence imposed upon me by law as a public official does not permit me to expose their names to the public. Otherwise I would do so."

The President has told a number of recent callers that he considered the constant sinking of prices due to the deliberate manipulation of speculators. In discussing the matter with a prominent Republican Senator who was a dinner guest at the White House recently, the President is reported to have expressed the opinion that short-selling by speculators was having a serious depressing effect on wheat prices.

Follows Stone's Criticism

The President's attack followed closely an even more sharp arraignment of the private grain trade made by Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. In his denunciation of the grain dealers of a few days ago, Mr. Stone not only charged that they were depressing prices but accused them of trying to undermine the work of the Farm Board.

He asserted that the grain trade was largely responsible for the agitation that the board stop selling its 1930 surplus wheat holdings, and for the spreading of reports throughout the wheat belt that the board was dumping its stocks.

Mr. Stone's remarks came at a time when a number of Republican leaders, among them Vice-President Curtis, Mr. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, and Mr. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, were criticizing the board for not agreeing to withold all sales of last year's wheat. The board recently announced that it would limit its sales to 5,000,000 bushels a month for the next year. The demand has redoubled in the Southwest section that the board stop its sales.

To all this the board has replied that it stood pat on its policy, and the President has backed it up. In his challenge of speculators the President is also going shoulder-to-shoulder with it in its attack upon the private grain trade.

Wheat Crop Increases

Simultaneous with the White House criticism of short-selling speculators the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture released its crop summary as of July 1, showing a slight increase in the wheat production over last year—899,613,000 bushels compared to 863,000,000. This increase is due entirely to the winter wheat crop which is estimated at 712,

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BRITISH BANKS TO CURB DRAIN ON REICH CREDIT

Offer of Aid Not Tied Up With Any Demand for Political Concessions

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11—The meeting of representatives of leading British joint stock banks here last night is understood to have agreed to co-operation to check credit withdrawals from Germany.

This is exemplified in the general desire felt here to render what help is possible to the Reichsbank in its present difficulties. It is also explained that the suggestion made by British authorities that the situation might be eased by Berlin concessions on battleship building and the Austrian customs question are not in any way tied to that of present financial aid, but are based upon genuine belief that such an act would promote better understanding between France and Germany.

There is the most sympathetic understanding here of the difficulty of the Bruening Government in keeping its own extremists in hand in view of what can be easily represented as foreign interference with Germany's domestic affairs.

On the other hand it is not unreasonably argued that concessions have to be made on all sides, and in this case French and other non-German taxpayers are being asked to shoulder burdens hitherto borne by Germany.

In this connection Sir Austen Chamberlain, former Conservative Foreign Secretary, writes sharply today, referring to the recently reported activities of the Hitler movement, and going on to urge "that the German Government and people should cease to place obstacles in the path of the peacemaker."

Sir Austen continues: "Accepting relief which is offered to them in the spirit in which it is given, they should set themselves seriously to discourage the agent-provocateurs who have been busy in their midst and to restore to Europe that confidence in their good will and good faith which recent events have done so much to destroy."

In this connection Sir Austen goes further than is approved in most circles here. Nevertheless representing as he does right-wing Conservatives, his opinion has to be taken into acount.

France comes in for criticism in other quarters. The Financial Times today, for example, attributes to political manipulation of exchange in Paris the movement which has taken place the last few days in strengthening the exchange value of the franc at the expense of the pound, a movement so strong as to be calculated to draw gold from London upon a serious scale when the Bank of England is trying to consolidate its resources.

"The franc," this financial authority says, "apparently always develops a strong tendency whenever any international or Anglo-French conference is contemplated or arranged."

PRESIDENT ACTS TO BAR PRACTICE OF SHORT SELLING

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611,000 bushels compared to 612,268,000 bushels in 1930.

While winter wheat showed this considerable expansion, spring wheat prospects, according to the report, are unfavorable. The combined production of spring wheat in 1931 promises a crop of about 156,402,000 bushels compared to 251,162,000 bushels in 1930, the bureau declared.

"If not more than estimates are realized in spring wheat this year," the survey states, "it will mean the second smallest spring wheat crop in the last 20 years. The smallest crop in this period, that of 1916 with 155,765,000 bushels, was only slightly smaller than the 1931 estimate."

This sharp decline in spring wheat, due to drought and cold and an appreciable acreage reduction in a number of states, might have had marked effect in higher grain prices, it was stated in farm board quarters, but for the bumper winter wheat crop. As a result of the huge production of the latter grain this year's total wheat crop is likely to exceed that of last year, of which the board still holds more than 200,000,000 bushels. Domestic consumption is approximately 600,000,000 bushels a year.

Not Much Acreage Cut

The bureau summarizes this year's general crop conditions as a "season of rather moderate crop production with sharp shifts between crops and marked differences in conditions in the various producing areas."

The reduction of spring wheat acreage was 19.2 per cent the bureau estimates. On the other winter wheat acreage increased 3 per cent which combined with unusually favorable growing conditions resulted in the large crop.

Stocks of old wheat on farms on July 1 are estimated at 32,121,000, or 3.7 per cent of 1930 crop. Last year on that date it was estimated that the growers still held 47,161,000 bushels of wheat.

Notice has been received by the grain futures administration, it was announced today, of a change in the rules of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis whereby, effective July 3, trading in grain futures was placed on the basis of a 1000-bushel contract instead of the usual unit of 5000 bushels.

"This should appeal to country elevators and others whose hedging requirements call for smaller trading units," according to Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the administration. "Commissions also have been reduced from $2.50 to $1.50 per 1000 bushels."

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Hoover's Short Selling Attitude Is Generally Praised for Its Courage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—While professional traders in various agricultural commodities were inclined to believe that the effect of short selling was not a serious market factor at present, the statement of President Hoover calling for a relaxation of downward selling pressure was hailed as a courageous step in defense of agricultural interests by Mr. Thomas D. Campbell, president of the Campbell Farming Corporation of Hardin, Mont., which operates the largest wheat farm in the United States.

Mr. Campbell declared that under the present system of marketing wheat the farmer always is at a disadvantage. This could be removed very largely by the Secretary of Agriculture through invocation of his prerogatives under the Grain Futures Trading Act, Mr. Campbell asserted.

Mr. Campbell also charged that there is a concerted action on the part of the grain trade to discredit the Federal Farm Board and the policy of the present Republican Administration.

"The President is absolutely right in regard to his statement about short selling of farm commodities, particularly wheat," he asserted. "There is, of course, nothing new about this practice. It has been done since the organization of boards of trade. Each fall the American farmer has to suffer the hedging pressure of his own sale, the sales of the miller, the elevator companies, the exporter and the professional speculator, and, in addition, the short selling of foreign crops, chiefly Canada's crop.

New Custom of Years

"It has been a custom for many years for foreign buyers to hedge their purchases in the Chicago market, which means that Canadian wheat is raised in Canada, is delivered in Europe and sold in the United States. There is no duty on short sales, and the American farmer has to absorb all of this hedging pressure at a time when we already have a saturated market. There should be some kind of a tax corresponding to a duty on short sales of foreign grain.

"I have urged the Department of Agriculture for many years to change these regulations, also to make changes in the requirements of deliveries on future contracts, but to no avail. The Secretary of Agriculture has full authority under the Grain Futures Trading Act to correct most of these abuses.

"There was a great commotion made last year about the short sales of 7,500,000 bushels of Russian wheat over a period of several months, but other foreign countries and professional short traders have been permitted for many years to sell millions of bushels of wheat which they never did own and never could deliver.

"But the most reprehensible condition of all, is the regulation which permits bids and offers. By this system, a short seller at the close of the market can for approximately $1650 buy the right to offer 1,000,000 bushels of wheat at any time during the next session at practically any price he wishes, with the assurance that his maximum loss will be $1650.

Sees Concerted March

"I am more convinced than ever that there has been a determined and concerted effort on the part of the grain trade, the cotton trade, and others interested in handling farm commodities to discredit the Federal Farm Board and the policy of the President and the Administration in their attempt to help American agriculture.

"Nevertheless, in spite of these conditions, I feel that we must have boards of trade. They are absolutely essential to handle our commodity business until some other better system is devised. All they need is regulation so that the farmer or producer can have the same advantages as the short sellers. I still contend that the grain trade, common trade and other handlers of farm products should cooperate with the farm board.

"The grain trade needs the farm board and the farm board needs the grain trade. Such coöperation would result in great benefit to all parties concerned, particularly the producer. As it is now, the producer suffers. He is in the position of the innocent bystander who gets hurt or loses his bank roll."

The Canada Atlantic Grain Company issued the following statement regarding the President's statement: "With prices at their present levels, there is infinitely more profit to be made on the long side of wheat than on the short side. Nearly all members of the trade in our acquaintance are long of wheat. There may be some few large speculators on the short side, but the heavy sales of winter wheat, reluctantly but necessarily being made by farmers at this time, are sufficient to depress the market without any effort on the part of the speculators."

All Grain Speculation Is Not to Be Denounced, Says Canadian Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—In the report issued recently by the commission to inquire into trading in grain futures in Canada, headed by Sir Josiah Stamp, the definitions given for futures and hedging are as follows:

"Trading in futures implies speculation in the technical economic sense, meaning estimating the price at a future date of a commodity liable to price fluctuations, and acting on that estimate.

"It is the need of taking care of this element of price-risk that has made the marketing of such commodities as cotton and grain a business quite distinct from their production. These speculators thus meet the wants of producer and consumer, of farmer, elevator company, merchant or miller, who may want to pass on to other shoulders by 'hedging' sales or purchases, the risk of loss arising from future of fluctuation in the price of the commodity in which they deal.

"Hedging is a device by which the holder of wheat, or other commodity, seeks to protect himself against the risk of loss from an actual sale or purchase, through fluctuations in price, by balancing against it an equivalent purchase or sale for future delivery."

Thus, if a farmer wishes to be sure to sell his coming crop at the price the futures market is now bringing, he sells for delivery say in August or September and is secrue at the price for which he contracts to deliver. Or if a miller wishes to be certain of obtaining wheat for milling at the present market price, he hedges by purchasing grain for future delivery.

"The expert and knowledgeable speculator performs a socially useful service, fully legitimate in its economic basis," the report continues. "He adds to the economic utility of the commodity dealt in. Having, by careful study of the situation, formed a reasonable estimate of the probable future trend in the price of the commodity, he buys or sells according to his expectation of the rise or fall in price. It is definitely the teaching of economists that the main service rendered by speculation of this order is the steadying of prices, and more stress is laid upon this than the actual lowering of the average price.

"The economist says that speculation is not, as it is often described, a form of gambling, but gambling is a form of speculation—the form in which the risks speculated in are artificially originated. It has no economic virtue.

"The gambler forms an unnecessary risk and does not deal merely with those that exist nor does he deliberately and by great experience measure them. He has no expert knowledge enabling him to forecast the probable movement in price, but proceeds blindly on the principle of the throw of the dice. In most cases the gambler is a bull speculating for the rise and he is almost invariably a buyer in a rising market, thus aggravating the rise.

"If he is a bear he is generally selling a falling market, thus aggravating the fall. He thus performs a social disservice—is, in fact, a social parasite who seeks to reap where he has not sown. In cross-examination he was likened to the 'poor moth' who could not keep away from the flames and therefore burnt his wings. He brings discredit upon the whole economic service and is not really welcome at the exchange."

The report does not discuss the organized rings of manipulators who at times force price movements in speculative markets for their own advantage and the disadvantage of virtually all who are not "on the inside." It is movements of this type to which the president refers in his statement against short selling, which in itself merely means selling for future delivery, expecting to purchase the commodity for delivery at a lower price before the delivery is made.

Mar del Plata Bids For Atlantic Liners

MAR DEL PLATA, Arg. (By U. P.)—Civic leaders of one of Argentina's summer resorts, Mar del Plata, are trying to have the big transatlantic steamers from Europe dock here. It is their hope that some day it will replace Buenos Aires as the terminal port of large steamers.

Mar del Plata, during the short summer season—January to Easter—is a center for Argentine wealth and beauty. Fine summer homes, hotels, casinos, beaches, and a picturesque location make Mar del Plata comparable to the best seaside resorts in Europe. Its population is nearly 50,000, which is doubled during the "season." It is 245 miles south of Buenos Aires, six hours by express train.

A commodious port and harbor two miles south of the bathing beach is called by civic "boosters" more suitable than Buenos Aires' river harbor for receiving the transatlantic liners during their layovers between trips. The large steamers sometimes encounter uncomfortable crossing on the River Plate from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Buenos Aires, and the prows sometimes plow through the muddy river bottom. The narrow channel also has caused difficulties. The Mar del Plata residents assert that the biggest steamer in the world can enter their port without any inconvenience.

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CHICAGO BOARD ASSAILS ETHICS OF GRAIN DEAL

Pit Rules Ignored by Farm Board Purchase of Commission House

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11—Questions of rules and ethics have been raised here by the Chicago Board of Trade's disclosure that the government-sponsored Farmers' National Grain Corporation purchased, and has owned and operated for six months, the Updike Grain Company, a commission house handling accounts in cash grain and futures on the board. A committee has been appointed by the directors of the board to examine the status of the Updike company in view of its change of ownership and the alleged secrecy with which it was conducted.

Mr. S. P. Arnot, former president of the Board of Trade, who made the disclosure, asserts that under the Agricultural Marketing Act the grain corporation had no authority for the purchase and operation of a commission house. The corporation, representing the farmers who have for many years assailed future trading and business such as the commission house carries on, is untrue to the philosophy which brought it into existence, by mixing in the commission business, according to Mr. Arnot.

Furthermore, Mr. Arnot declares the grain corporation is not a true coöperative and is therefore not eligible to do a commission house business on the board.

Rebating of commissions is forbidden by one of the board's most important rules, for which an exception is made only to "true farm coöperatives," he pointed out. Yet, he charges, saving money on commissions was the admitted purpose of the corporation's purchase of the commission house.

In reply to this criticism, G. S. Milnor, vice-president and general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, said he was not aware that any rules of the Board of Trade had been violated. The corporation in this move had gained no privileges not granted to other corporations, he said, who are members of the clearing house.

"It is difficult for me to understand why members of the Board of Trade should object to a corporation owned by the farmers having the same privileges in doing business that they have granted to other corporations," said Mr. Milner. "The Farmers' National Grain Corporation and subsidiaries owned by it are members of the Clearing House Associations in other contract matters, so that the privileges obtained by it through the purchase of the Updike Grain Company are only those which it enjoys in other markets."

The move was taken secretly, it was intimated, just as any business enterprise keeps its own counsel; and for the added reason that the Board of Trade appears hostile to the corporation which, therefore, does not feel obliged to tell everything.

Mr. Milnor pointed out that the grain corporation is owned by more than 25 grain coöperative associations, which in turn are owned by thousands of grain producers. It is charged with the responsibility of developing a nation-wide marketing organization for the efficient and economical marketing of producers' grain. Farmers' national business, he said, is conducted along much the same lines of any other large grain business. "Among its policies," he said, "is one of using grain futures for the purpose of hedging the unsold supplies of grain that it owns."

Mr. Arnot commented that the purchase was "presumably made with the knowledge and consent of the farm board and presumably with money borrowed from the farm board at a rate of interest much below what the independent dealers have to pay at the commercial banks. If this transaction is legal and fair, why need there have been any secrecy in connection with it?"

Stop to All Oil Production Asked

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 11 (AP)—Operators of the Oklahoma City oil field have petitioned Gov. W. H. Murray to close all wells in Oklahoma by executive order and seek to halt production in five other states.

The Oklahoma City operators after voting yesterday to shut down their own wells called on the Governors of Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico to likewise order production stopped until the price of crude reaches $1 a barrel.

The petitioners agreed that drastic action was necessary to improve the industry in the mid-continent field, where an oversupply of oil has driven prices to the lowest levels in the history of the area, from 10 to 22 cents a barrel.

New York Justice Commission Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has completed the makeup of the state commission to investigate the administration of justice with the announcement yesterday of three new appointees.

They are Victor J. Dowling, formerly presiding Justice of the Appellate division of the State Supreme Court, first department; Prof. Charles Burdick of Ithaca, dean of Cornell Law School, and Bruce Smith of New York City, for 12 years a member of the staff of the National Institute of Public Administration.

The commission was authorized by an act of the 1930 Legislature after Governor Roosevelt had urged reforms in the administration of justice which would cut red tape and eliminate high costs of minor litigations.

The commission is directed to submit a preliminary report to the Legislature by March 1, 1932, in which it will outline the results of its investigation up to that time. A final report is required by Jan. 1, 1933.

Britain Has New Group to Protect Its Natural Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, Eng.—The formation of a national society for the protection of wild life, long advocated in Great Britain, has now been realized in the founding of a society to be known as the Wild Plant Conservation Board of Great Britain. Mr. C. Stevenson Garnett, active in its formation, will be secretary and administrator of the board. The institution of this board will, it is hoped, be formally established at the centenary assembly of the British Association in September. The new board will be closely associated with the association.

Practically all the leading societies in Great Britain interested in floral, plant and bird life give their support to the new board, while the British Government also extends its interest and support.

Mr. Garnett, who has a wide knowledge of botanical and bird life in both Eastern and Western Hemispheres, explains that botanists and nature lovers had recently become alarmed by the depletion of wild flowers and plants, and numerous societies had been formed. Some of their activities had not been well guided and consequently there was a need for a board to coördinate the various efforts at conservation, to control the restoration of locally exterminated species, and to direct and obtain more protective methods.

Mr. Garnett cites the case of the rapidly vanishing Fritillary, which was being hawked in the streets of Cheltenham. This lily has been pulled up by the root and the authorities can use no preventive measures, neither have landowners been able to prosecute. He believes by-laws should be formulated to prevent such abuses and it will be part of the work of the Wild Life Board to draw up such by-laws.

Italo-American Accord Betters Outlook for Arms Limitation

Increases Strength of Forces Favoring Reduction; Stimson Postpones Tour to Spend Week-End With Foreign Minister Grandi

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 11—With his main political consultations in Italy completed, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was to leave Rome for Florence today, but has changed his plans and is spending the week-end as a guest of Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, at Nettuno, near Rome. While the two diplomatists naturally expect that their week-end conversation will stray into political channels, the main purpose of the holiday is purely social, and Nettuno cannot be interpreted in any sense as an Italian counterpart of Great Britain's Chequers.

Therefore, with Mr. Stimson's state colloquies here concluded, it is possible to analyze the results which are expected to flow from this conjunction of Italian and American policy. First in fundamental importance is the alignment of Italy with those powers which are prepared to exert every energy to make the Geneva disarmament conference a success. Without examining the causes for Italy's determination in this line—which spring, like those in every other country, from a perfectly legitimate conception of national self-interest—it is possible to register satisfaction that the list of nations going to Geneva with a steadfast will to work for disarmament is to be reinforced by the Fascist state. Like the United States, Italy feels that the causes of the world crisis are political as well as economic and that the world may be rehabilitated by renewing confidence through limitation of armaments.

Delay Seen as Defeat

But scarcely second in importance to this fundamental achievement was what amounted to a point declaration that Italy and America are opposed to the postponement of next year's conference. The air had been filled with rumors of postponement. Indeed, many sage and honest political observers were convinced that postponement was the only way to avert failure. But Mr. Stimson realised that postponement would in itself represent a confession of defeat and, unless accompanied by vigorous work to prepare for the conference when it does come, would be a crippling blow to world confidence.

Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, made this point doubly clear in his account to American correspondents of Mr. Stimson's talk with him. He emphasized that postponement would destroy people's faith in their governments. It is inferred that both Mr. Stimson and Signor Mussolini would prefer to see the disarmament conference meet, engage in a debate to show the magnitude and importance of the problem, and then adjourn for a few months in order that further preparation might take place. During that interval, it is pointed out, the French elections probably will take place, since they are scheduled for next summer. A new Chamber of Deputies, closely in touch with public sentiment, is felt even in France to be desirable as providing a better foundation for foreign policy than the present Chamber.

On the third point which Mr. Stimson and Signor Mussolini must have discussed, namely naval affairs, it is concluded, as was predicted in advance, that the main work must be done in Paris. Signor Mussolini could do nothing more than assure Mr. Stimson of Italy's firm desire to conclude a Mediterranean naval accord, but the initiative still rests with France.

Other Rumors Discounted

Finally, the best-informed opinion in Rome does not accept the stories which reach here from other capitals that Mr. Stimson carries in his portfolio a sweeping plan for debt reduction. Nor is it believed that Signor Mussolini made any drastic and sensational armaments proposal to Mr. Stimson. One such story, which alleges that a year's holiday in land and air armaments was proposed by Signor Mussolini, bristles with improbabilities. In the first place a holiday in land and air armaments could not be applied like a naval holiday. Standing armies could not be reduced for one year alone, factories could not be slowed down as shipyards were, and a host of other practical difficulties would make such a plan exceedingly awkward of application, if not entirely impossible.

Nevertheless, the idea behind a one-year armaments truce is exceedingly attractive, and while observers here insist it has not been proposed, many would welcome closer scrutiny of its possibilities.

The whole Italian press has welcomed Mr. Stimson's visit with a flood of generalities upon the value of Italian and American coöperation. While Mr. Stimson has made no public appearances and hence has aroused no popular enthusiasm, the politically minded members of the community recognize that an important Italo-American entente has been achieved.

Kansas City Star Sued by Doherty

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11 (AP)—A $12,000,000 libel suit filed yesterday by Mr. Henry L. Doherty, utilities magnate, was met by the Kansas City Star with the statement that the newspaper would not swerve from its campaign "to get fair gas rates for domestic consumers in the cities of Kansas and Missouri."

"The Star does not propose to be intimidated into any let-up in its fight to force a reduction of rates to a fair level as determined by the constituted authorities of Kansas and Missouri, the public service commissions," the newspaper said.

Mr. Doherty, head of the Cities Service Company, which through various subsidiaries supplies natural gas to Kansas City and other municipalities of Missouri and Kansas, alleged the Star had libeled him personally in a series of articles attacking rates and methods of his companies.

Sale of the company's curb stock, except the first preferred, has been ordered stopped in Kansas by the State Securities Commission and Mr. Doherty blamed the Star and Gov. Harry Woodring, whom the utilities magnate described as "a tool" of the Star, for instigating this action, which Mr. Doherty is combating in the courts.

World Court Month by Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Called upon to render soon what is probably the most momentous decision of its 11 eventful years, the World Court devoted almost the entire month of June to the requisite preliminary steps for the case of the proposed Austro-German Customs Union. This dispute which threatened for a time to throw Europe into an excited turmoil of disagreement over the old issue of "Anschluss," or union between Germany and Austria, is to be dealt with by the Court in an extraordinary session. The judges have been convened for July 16 and it is expected that the full court will be in attendance. The public hearings will begin on July 20.

* * *

The Court is asked to give an advisory opinion as to whether a régime established between Germany and Austria on the basis of the protocol of March 19, 1931—which simply means the proposed "zollverein" or customs union—would be compatible with Article 88 of the treaty of St. Germain, signed on Sept. 10, 1919, and with Protocol No. 1, signed at Geneva on Oct. 4, 1922, in connection with the financial reconstruction of Austria.

* * *

The action of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva in referring the matter to the Court was acclaimed as a great victory, not for any one nation over another, but for the League ideal of peaceful settlement of all disputes. The repercussions and possible implications of the case and its bearing on the economic and political situation of the day have focused the attention of the whole world on the decision of the Court.

Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain runs as follows:

"The independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. Consequently, Austria undertakes in the absence of the consent of the said Council to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly or by any means whatever compromise her independence, particularly, and until her admission to membership of the League of Nations, by participation in the affairs of another power."

* * *

The other authority invoked is the protocol signed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia. In this protocol the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria undertakes, "in accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the treaty of St. Germain, not to alienate its independence, it will abstain from any negotiations or from any economic or financial agreements calculated directly or indirectly to compromise this independence. This undertaking shall not prevent Austria from maintaining, subject to the treaty of St. Germain, her freedom in the matter of customs tariffs and commercial or financial agreements, and in general, all matters relating to her economic régime or her commercial obligations, provided always that she shall not violate her economic independence by granting to any state a special régime or exclusive advantages calculated to threaten this independence."

* * *

Up to the present, five states have informed the Court that they will file written statements or take part in the oral proceedings. These are: Austria, Germany, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia. The German Government has appointed Dr. Viktor Bruns, professor of law at the University of Berlin, as its agent. Dr. Erich Kaufmann, professor of law at Bonn and Berlin, will act for the Austrian Government. France has designated as its agent Prof. Jules Basdevant of the Faculty of Law at Paris, and as counsel, Paul-Boncour, former Minister, Miroslav Plosinger-Bosinow, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic at The Hague, will represent that nation.

* * *

Early in June the president of the Court issued an order fixing time limits in the case concerning the treatment of Polish nationals in the free city of Danzig. The order provides for the filing of a written statement by Sept. 17, and of a second written statement if required by Oct. 15. These time limits have been calculated so as to enable the Court to deliver its advisory opinion before the League Council session in January, 1932.

Tourists in Reich See Little Distress, But Small Towns Depend Much on Doles

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BERLIN—American tourists returning from Germany this summer doubtless will be asked by all their friends:

"What did you see of the distress among Germans which brought affairs to such a critical pass and led President Hoover to propose with such sudden and unexpected vigor a 12-month debts and reparations holiday?"

And if the returning tourists are conscientious they probably will reply that they saw very little distress among the population—at least very little more than they could see at home.

Such a reply would be entirely faithful to the facts easily observed during a brief stay in Berlin and several still briefer visits to some of the towns and cities long renowned among travelers for picturesqueness and historical interest. But nevertheless the reply would be misleading, and for two reasons.

In the first place, an imminent financial crash doesn't warn the man on the street that it is about to happen. And in the second place, Germany's greatest human distress is not in Berlin or in communities which practically live off the tourist traffic, but in obscure little villages and industrial towns scarcely if ever visited by an American tourist.

For example: Glashuette, Saxony, is a little industrial town south of Dresden, specializing in the manufacture of precision watches, chronometers and other precision instruments. The breadwinners of Glashuette, therefore, may be classified as skilled workers of a type rather above the average. The population is 3147, and there are in all 800 households. Of these 800 households, 500 are living today off the unemployment dole or community aid, with more and more burden falling on the community because federal employment insurance takes care of the jobless worker only for the first 26 weeks of his joblessness.

Only three households out of every eight are able to say, "Well, we still can earn our living."

Consequently mayors of such towns telegraph appeals to the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, such as "we are at the end of the rope," or "unless something happens soon our community will collapse."

Glashuette is not an isolated case. There are hundreds of German towns in the same predicament. In a long list of small industrial towns 50 per cent or more of the population lives as well as it can on unemployment dole or municipal relief.

This is one reason why the Nationalist parties headed by Herr Adolf Hitler and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg are able to command such great support in their unremitting attacks upon the Government.

To help these towns to tide over the present industrial depression is one of the chief hopes of German leaders in utilizing the breathing spell coming from President Hoover's moratorium plan.

TARIFF RATE CUTS TO BE ADVOCATED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 11 (AP)—Mr. Joseph T. Robinson, Senator of Arkansas, Democratic leader, said in a statement yesterday an effort will be made when Congress reconvenes to reduce tariff rates.

His statement was in answer to one issued yesterday by Mr. James E. Watson, Senator of Indiana, Republican leader, challenging the Arkansas Democrat to assume leadership in a fight to make a "serious revision" in the Hawley-Smoot tariff law.

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UNION LEADERS TO GET HEARING IN WASHINGTON

Coal Miners to Discuss Their Side With Labor and Commerce Heads

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 11 — Coal miners will continue their struggle for a national conference with operators when union leaders meet in Washington July 13 to discuss the proposal with Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce.

Apparently undeterred with the decision of a majority of the invited coal operators in conference with Mr. Lamont July 9 that a national conference would serve no useful purpose at the present time, Mr. Doak announced that Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, and such other union leaders as he shall designate, will meet with Labor and Commerce Department officials at a parley similar to that just held with the operators.

No mention is made of the National Miners Union, frankly Communist, which staged a protest meeting here during the operators' conference. It is taken for granted, however, that the Government will not call this union into the conclave although another demonstration, similar to the last, would come as no surprise.

The situation is a peculiar one, as it was supposed that the virtual refusal of the operators to deal with the union had practically ended the matter. It was said at the Labor Department that the Administration feels obliged to discuss the situation with the workers in the same way as it did with the employers, particularly since it was the appeal of Mr. Lewis to the President which started the whole discussion.

In many parts of the coal fields at the present time the union of which Mr. Lewis is head is struggling to maintain its power. Until recently the union controlled 70 per cent of the miners of the soft coal fields of the United States, but it never got control of the rich southern fields, and the competition of these non-union low-wage-scale mines, coupled with overproduction elsewhere, was the chief cause of the breakdown of the famous Jacksonville union wage agreement, which precipitated the beginning of the attack on the union.

William Green, head of the A. F. of L., in a statement here defending his organization and the mine union against critics who urge support of the new and radical national finion group, attributes Mr. Lewis's difficulties to warfare declared by operators three years ago.

"All the power and resources of these coal operators," he said, "were used in an effort to crush and destroy the mine workers' union. The unemployment situation which began to develop contributed very largely to the efforts of the coal operators to wipe out collective bargaining and destroy the union.

"The National Miners' Union invades the mining community after the bona fide miners' union has been rendered helplesss and there mobilizes the discontent which inevitably follows—not in support of a constructive movement, but in support of what they term a 'world revolution.'"

Government Sends Regrets to Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Mexico today had a formal expression of regret from the State Department in the third of a series of incidents which have troubled relations between the two countries in recent weeks.

The occasion for the latest expression was the two-hour jailing recently of Adolfo G. Dominguez, acting Consul at Chicago, for contempt of court. He was said to have insisted on speaking after silence had been ordered by Judge Thomas Green of the municipal court.

Freed on a writ of habeas corpus, a protest on his behalf was made to the State Department by Ambassador Tellez. The department requested Governor Emmerson of Illinois to report the case. The Governor's reply stated that it had been dismissed, and further that in order to demonstrate cordial American sentiments toward Mexico the judge had expunged the contempt order from the record. Thereupon the department sent its message to the Mexican Government through the envoy.

Senator Charges Federal Delay

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The administering of the Government's emergency public building funds was attacked yesterday by Duncan U. Fletcher, Senator from Florida, who charged that a large part of the program is being delayed by a lack of blueprints.

Quoting George H. Gray, New England director of the American Institute of Architects, as saying that the building program would not be caught up with until 1937 by the government architectural staff, the Florida Democrat urged the allotting of the work to private architects.

"Congress appropriated the money for use now, not six years hence when the emergency will have passed and the unemployed will again have found positions if they have not starved in the interim," Mr. Fletcher said.

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Mexico Opens a Gateway to the North

SCENES ALONG LAREDO-NEW MEXICO HIGHWAY

Upper Left—Old Bridge Over Tula River. Lower Left—A Curve Up "Where the Blue Begins." Right—At Cantiles del Barrio, Where the Road Was Blasted Along the Solid Rock Face of a Mountain Which Drops More Than 1000 Feet to the Valley Below.

ALL SPAIN JOINS IN GIVING VIEWS ON CONSTITUTION

Government Between Two Extremes of Opinion on Extent of Powers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, July 11—On the eve of the meeting of the Cortes, the Government is being freely criticized, and no two Spaniards meet without discussing the Constitution. Most criticisms cancel out.

The Left considers the Government too reactionary and as preserving too much of the old regime. The Right considers it too advanced and as preparing the way for still further advanced government.

Again the Government is denounced because it is composed of many disparate elements which cannot agree on any subject; and in complete opposition it is accused of agreeing on far too many subjects, and of issuing arbitrary decrees of far-reaching character as though it were a dictatorship.

Doubtless it does lack homogeneity as do all coalitions, and some of its members have publicly contradicted each other. Yet it has efficiently fulfilled its functions and on matters which provoke real dissention it has frankly and publicly stated its position.

Drawn Up by Experts

Notably has it taken a wise decision on the proposed constitution. It agreed that a body of experts should draw up the project of the constitution to submit to the Cortes, but it could not agree in detail on various clauses of the project and therefore has made it known that it presents the project without sponsoring it.

The project represents as it were an enlightened and liberal legal effort, it does not necessarily express the governmental viewpoint. Arguments employed against it like those employed against the Government are often contradictory.

It is said by Extremists that it is reactionary but it is also said it is copied from the Constitution of Weimar which is one of the most advanced of post-war constitutions. In fact the careful scrutiny to which it is exposed shows that it is surprisingly sound.

Autonomy Established

It establishes provincial autonomy; it gives liberty of conscience and puts different cults on equality; it suppresses titles and distinctions of nobility, and refuses privileges to sex, riches and family.

It introduces, too, universal suffrage and orders the automatic meeting of Parliament each year and its special convocation in event of suspension of guarantees.

Justice is made autonomous power to which the President of the Republic himself is specifically submitted.

Socially it admits the right of officials and workers to form unions and it provides for labor legislation and it admits the conception of expropriation in interest of the nation.

The making of a constitution is a tremendous experience in the life of a nation, and there are endless discussions everywhere. As an example of the great interest that the public itself takes in the task of the Cortes, it may be recorded that an enterprising publisher has significantly thought it a good business proposition to have translated into Spanish and published in a single enormous volume all the existing constitutions of civilized nations.

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MEXICO WARNS TOURISTS AWAY FROM NEW ROAD

Laredo-New Mexico Highway Not to Be Completed Before May, 1932

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The $15,000,000 Laredo-Mexico City Highway is not ready for tourist travel in spite of its formal opening recently and American travelers are being warned by Mexican officials not to attempt to make the 734 miles by automobile.

So particular is the Mexican Government that this information should be known to the traveling public that in a letter to the American Chamber of Commerce, here, J. Andreau Almazan, Secretary of Communications and Public Works, stated that only persons motivated by necessity or an adventurous spirit, should undertake the uncomfortable and dangerous drive.

It is now expected the road will be completed during May 1932, since the major portion through the most difficult sections has been nearly finished, and since some 5000 men are being pushed to the completion of the task. But it is pointed out that although the highway will be opened then, bus travel cannot be included immediately for many bridges of sufficient width will remain to be constructed.

What this long highway will mean to the Mexican Republic may be appreciated when it is understood that portions of its richest agricultural sections will be tapped for the first time. It means the throwing open of territories long undeveloped, and the first real opportunity for many Indians to come in contact with persons from the outside world.

Roughly, the highway will traverse sections inhabited by 250,000 Indians long shut off from civilization.

Officials are hoping that travelers' money expended in the local communities will contribute to their prosperity, add to agricultural development and lessen the desire for revolution.

In connection with these hopes a movement is on foot to increase hotel accommodations, not only along the route, but in Mexico City as well. Proper facilities for the traveling public were exhausted here as far back as 1922.

The amount of money which will flow into the country because of the new highway is expected by the American Chamber of Commerce here to amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. These figures are based upon the amounts annually expended by tourists in California and Canada.

A few months more will find this highway opened. Engineers and construction gangs have pushed on enthusiastically as the end approached; blasting through solid rock thousands of feet above narrow valleys, racing across fertile coastal plains, driving through mountains, leaving stretching farther and farther behind them a shiny black ribbon of highway.

Now a few miles of widening up among the mountains, a few miles "topping" down in the coastal regions remain and the task will have been finished. Mexico is proud of its engineering accomplishment, but Mexico does not want visitors to be disappointed with its great work. And so it asks, through its Secretary of Communications and Public Works, that the public shall await an announcement that travel is safe. Once the way is ready three days should bring the traveler from the United States border to this clear-aired, white-sunned city, 7000 feet up on its mountain-rimmed plateau.

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS

J. D. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, said for the five months ended May 31 operating loss was approximately $35,000.

Walk-Over SALE

Semi-Annual Mark-down of Ladies' and Men's Summer Shoes

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ITALIAN TENSION OVER CATHOLIC ACTION LESSENS

Fascist Press Urges Drastic Step, but Government Appears Calm

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, July 10—The repeated demands in certain sections of the Fascist press that the Italian Government denounce the Concordat with the Vatican is not thought likely to be acceded to by Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, although such a step seems to have been at one time contemplated by the Duce.

The Italian Government for a time appeared apprehensive of an unfavorable reaction in foreign countries resulting from the Papal encyclical on the Catholic Action. But because the bulk of foreign opinion is displeased by the strong action taken by the Pope in his dispute with Italy may have influenced Signor Mussolini not to take those drastic steps which his followers demanded.

The Fascist Government is now watching the situation with greater calm and no dramatic decision is expected to be taken. Signor Mussolini appears to be animated by sincere desires to settle the conflict with the Vatican in an amiable way, if possible. At the same time he does expect the Vatican to act with some friendliness.

It is, however, certain that on the question of the education of youth—the problem which has been clearly outlined by the Fascist Dictator long before he negotiated the Concordat with the Vatican—he will make no important concession to the Roman Catholic Church. It is also equally clear that he will not allow the Catholic Action or any other organization in Italy which is outside Fascism to conduct political propaganda or engage in activities which are considered hostile to Fascism.

Signor Mussolini's decision, therefore, to revoke compatability between membership in the Fascist Party and membership in an organization dependent upon the Catholic Action, important as it certainly is, should not be overestimated. As a matter of fact, although simultaneous membership in the Fascist Party and in the Catholic Action was previously permissible in theory, it was almost nonexistent in practice.

In his dealings with the Catholic Action, which, from a religious organization, is charged with gradually transforming itself into a political body with anti-Fascist leanings, Signor Mussolini is following a consistent policy. He is now treating the Catholic Action the same way he treated other political groups before they were formally dissolved.

In the future, should the Catholic Action pursue its activities in Italy in the spirit and according to the letter of the Concordat then it would probably be respected and allowed complete freedom in carrying on its religious activities.

For this purpose it is necessary to redraft Article 43 of the Concordat and outline more clearly the activities of the Catholic Action. Before negotiations to this effect can be opened with the Vatican it is, however, necessary to clear the atmosphere and remove that feeling of distrust against the Vatican which has been aroused among the Italian people by the publication of the encyclical.

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Who Said 'Depression'? Tourists Left $811,000,000 Abroad in 1930

Total Nearly Equal to 'Prosperous' 1929, and Had Marked Effect on International Exchange, Commerce Department Reports

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 9—The peripatetic American tourist spent $811,000,000 abroad last year, according to the annual report on "the balance of international payments" by the Commerce Department. The tourist thereby materially aided the world to repay its huge debts to the United States in a period of depression.

The present study covers the whole range of international economic relations of the United States, and is the first, says a foreword by Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to cover an era marked by world depression. Total international turnover for the year is estimated at close to $17,000,000,000, or about $1,500,000,000 a month.

In 1929 the international turnover was $20,185,000,000. The report also shows that American investments abroad at the close of 1930 totaled about $15,000,000,000.

Among the most significant revelations of the study in the depression, Dr. Klein believes, "are those having to do with the unparalleled use made of the 1930 opportunity by foreign debtors to Americans to repay at discounts obligations held here; the persistence of huge foreign travel expenditures by the American people and the continued increase in this country's monetary gold stocks under conditions which usually are deemed 'unfavorable.'"

While the movement of goods was being greatly curtailed, Dr. Klein points out, "our receipts from interest, bond redemptions and amortization on American long-term investments abroad, including repayments on our Government's war-loan account, reached a new record total of $1,300,000,000."

The figures show that Americans bought foreign stocks and bonds in the international security markets to the amount of $360,000,000, while the purchase and repatriation by foreigners of foreign securities previously accumulated in the United States involved total payments of $806,000,000. During the year America is shown to have exported the relatively small amount of $290,000,000 in long-term capital.

"In addition to the decline in the net export of long-term capital," Dr. Klein writes, "the year's international transactions were characterized by an unusually large outflow of funds from the American money market which foreigners had carried on deposit here or had invested in the financial markets on a short-term basis. About $443,000,000 of such bank deposits, and of capital loaned for short periods, went abroad.

"The net export of capital from the United States for the year is placed at $733,000,000, as compared with an annual average of about $450,000,000 for the preceding eight years.

"American tourists last year are estimated to have left abroad a total of $811,000,000, a relatively small decline from the record tourist expenditures of $868,000,000 in 1929. These outlays amounted to approximately the same as the total receipts by the United States from the sum of the country's foreign long-term investments, the yield of which was placed at $236,000,000.

"The number of Americans who traveled actually increased, as compared with the previous year, but careful investigation disclosed that average expenditures were less than in previous years. Motorists to Canada increased their numbers by one-fifth; travelers overseas numbered 476,932, or 27,520 more than during 1929. Receipts of approximately $58,000,000 by Mexico last year gives that country third rank in the list of national recipients of American tourist expenditures.

"These outlays by the people of the United States, only very slightly offset by expenditures of foreign tourists in this country, bulk more and more as a factor offering support to international exchange and increasing the total of international purchasing power. During 1930 the aggregate expenditures of American tourists abroad were equivalent to more than one-fourth of the total value represented by our merchandise imports.

"This year's study shows that during 1930 gold flowed into the United States in the face of an increase in capital exports, a decline in merchandise exports, and a decrease in the 'favorable' balance of trade. The movement resulted in a net gain of this country's monetary metal, after allowing for earmarked deposits representing the property of foreign financial institutions, of $278,000,000.

Miami Leads State In Building Permits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—While Miami's building permits for the first quarter of 1931 did not reach the total set in 1930, the figure for this city was more than $60,000 greater than that for any other city in Florida.

The combined total of Miami Beach, Coral Gables and Miami was greater than any other two Florida communities. These facts are contained in the quarterly review of Florida business released to members of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

BRITAIN TO PROVIDE WHEAT STATISTICS

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—A permanent committee of the International Wheat Conference was formed today, and plans were prepared to establish a bureau for the collection of wheat statistics with a view to alleviating low prices on the world market.

The statistical bureau is planned to be most comprehensive, taking into account all available authoritative figures dealing with the distribution, consumption and production of wheat.

Acousti-Celotex on the auditorium ceiling of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Clyde W. Smith, Architect

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REVERBERATION has been stilled in Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, pictured above.

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MEXICAN LABOR WATCHES MOVE TO ALTER LAWS

Proposed Amendments Seek to Clarify and Bolster Present Provisions

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 11.—Discussing the proposed changes in the Mexican labor laws, Señor Aaron Saenz, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, yesterday told members of the sixth annual seminar here of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America that those concerning legality of strikes and collective control were the most important.

Economic problems between labor and capital have been under discussion here since Aug. 31, 1929, at which time an amendment was passed providing that the Mexican Congress legislate on all questions of labor throughout the Republic, leaving only to the states the authority to apply labor laws on matters not exclusively federal. The proposed amendments are limited to regulating Article 123 of the Constitution which deals exclusively with the rights pertaining to employer and employees, for the purpose of clarifying and making its application more certain.

The right to strike, Señor Saenz said, is the most effective authorized means of enabling workers to enforce respect for their rights. The proposed amendments are to guarantee the legality of the right to strike, so that "if the majority declares for a walkout the minority will be obliged to respect the right for such action, and the employer refrain from engaging the services of strike-breakers.

"On the other hand," he said, "strikes are considered unlawful when the majority of the strikers commit acts of violence against persons and properties involved. In strikes connected with public services, workers must notify employers before taking action."

Collective control, referred to by the speaker as the second important phase of the labor laws, is a collective contract whereby an employer dealing with a syndicate, or labor union, must deal only with that syndicate which controls the majority of the workers in a given industry. In other words, it permits parties to a contract to sign the so-called "exclusion" clause by virtue of which only members of the syndicate, or union, may work at the job and lastly it grants to the Federal Government the right to extend by means of a decree, a collective contract to all remaining industries for the purpose of making working conditions uniform in any given branch.

Other changes proposed in the new law include greater protection to women and to children above the age of 12 and an act providing that a laborer injured during the work shall receive 75 per cent of his salary or wages during the time he is absent from his task; and further, should he become permanently incapacitated, that he be indemnified to a sum corresponding to 918 days of wages and, lastly, that should the accident prove fatal those persons dependent upon him have the right to an indemnity equivalent to 613 days.

Promulgation of the labor laws, Señor Saenz says, will not only result in defining the means whereby all conflicts between capital and labor may be considered, but will aid in establishing a basis for coöperation and coördination of these two factors of production.

PATROL BOAT SIGHTS SEVEN ICEBERGS

BOSTON, July 11 (AP)—Seven icebergs were sighted yesterday by the coast guard oceanographic expedition in northern waters, according to information reaching coast guard headquarters here yesterday. A message from Commander N. G. Ricketts, in charge of the expedition on the patrol boat General Greene, indicates operations were now being conducted in waters near Domino Run, Labrador.

The expedition has as its purpose the study of ice conditions in the hope the arrival of bergs each year in steamer lanes may be forecast.

FEDERAL GASOLINE TAX IS PROTESTED

Vigorous opposition to the proposed federal tax on gasoline is expressed by Mr. Allen H. Wood, president of the Boston Automobile Club, local unit of the American Automobile Association, in a statement today. Mr. Wood says a federal tax of one cent per gallon would cost car owners of the United States an additional $150,000,000 a year. The federal tax has been proposed by Treasury officials and members of Congress as a means of raising funds in view of the pending federal deficit.

Mr. Wood said that the attitude of organized motordom toward the proposal was expressed in a resolution passed by the American Automobile Association at its annual convention recently, which stated that the motor vehicle is today the most heavily taxed property in the country. The resolution also put the association on record as "unalterably opposed to a federal tax on highway transport, whether through an excise tax on motor vehicles, accessories or parts, or through a sales tax on fuel, or through a license fee for motor vehicles or drivers."

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California League To Buy Excess Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Approximately 190,000 tons of unpicked peaches will be purchased by California canners this year, according to an announcement of the Canners' League of California, in order to assist the peach growers, who are faced with a loss of $4,000,000. The canners will lose an even greater amount, it is said.

It is planned to raise a $1,000,000 fund among the growers by the assessment of $5.50 on each $20 per ton paid for the fruit, the fund being used to buy surplus peaches.

According to Elmer E. Chase, president of the Canners' League of California, a survey shows this season's peach crop will total about 460,000 tons. Faced with a 3,200,000 case surplus in their warehouses from last year, the canners believe they must limit the 1931 pack to 9,000,000 cases.

CALIFORNIA GROWERS GET GRAPE ACREAGE

FRESNO, Calif., July 11 (AP)—The campaign of the California raisin pool organization for contracts for 10,000 additional acres of raisin grapes was successfully completed at a mass meeting of 2000 growers and business men here last night.

Successful completion of the campaign means just $4,000,000 more to California grape growers in the way of advances from the Federal Farm Board on the 1931 raisin crop.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday, except showers in extreme east portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over southern portion and moderate south winds, shifting west over north portion; fair weather tonight and Sunday, except showers in east portion tonight.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July11	Max. July10		8 a.m. July11	Max. July10
Atlantic City	72	80	Nantucket	68	76
Bismarck, N.D.	66	70	New Orleans	78	96
Boston	72	84	New York	70	74
Buffalo	62	66	Norfolk, Va.	74	80
Calgary	44		North Platte	70	90
Charleston	80	86	Philadelphia	70	80
Chicago	64	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	104
Cincinnati	66	86	Pittsburgh	64	74
Denver	74	94	Portland, Me.	66	66
Eastport, Me.	62	64	Raleigh	72	84
Hatteras	82	84	St. Louis	86	86
Helena, Mont.	56	86	St. Paul	64	82
Huron, S. D.	70	88	Salt Lake City	62	94
Jacksonville	80	92	San Francisco	56	98
Kansas City	70	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	82
Key West	84	90	Seattle	54	68
Los Angeles	68	90	Tampa	80	94
Memphis	76	90	Washington	70	76
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Wichita, Kan.	74	88
Montreal	66	70	Williston, N. D.	64	90

High Tides at Boston
Saturday 8:54 p. m., Sunday 9:31 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

On the Esplanade

SUNDAY NIGHT

1. "Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
2. Overture to "The Barber of Seville" Rossini
3. "Ave Maria".....Schubert-Wilhelmj (Solo violin—Gaston Elcus)
4. "Invitation to the Dance" Weber-Berlios

Interval

5. Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
6. "Kammenoi Ostrow" Rubinstein-Herbert
7. "Liebesfreud".....Kreisler
8. "American Patrol".....Meacham

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Fine Arts—"The Forester's Daughter" (film).

EVENTS SUNDAY
Cohasset: Carillon concert by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 3; program as follows:

1. Cavatina, from "Oberon".....Weber
2. Rubensmarsh .....Benoit
3. Hymns:
   (a) O, Little Town of Bethlehem .....Redner
   (b) On Our Way Rejoicing.Havergal
4. The Bird and the Rose.....Horrocks
5. Menuet .....Van Hoof
6. I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In .....H. Parker
7. Liedje van den Beiaardier (Song of the carillonneur) Hullebroeck
8. Last Rose of Summer.....Folk Song
9. Martha .....Von Flottow

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers' meeting, home of Miss Helen Whittemore, 98 Bellevue Avenue, Winthrop, 4:15; talk on "A Visit to Robinson Crusoe Island," by Mrs. N. R. Snow; meet Rowe's Wharf, 2:50 or 3:35.

Boston Mycological Club: Trip to Arlington Heights, leave Harvard Square subway, 10.

EVENTS MONDAY
Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Pekinese Association, private room, 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, except Monday, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings; etchings, engravings, woodcuts and lithographs by Italian and German artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; eighteenth century English etchings and nineteenth century lithographs; prints by Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Whistler, Merryon and Schongauer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Japanese engagement gifts, presented by Buddhist Museum for Children, Kyoto.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Scherevee Studios, 565 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Magazine.

VIENNA BANKING BILL CUTS PAY AND PENSIONS

Drastic Economies Called For in Rehabilitation of Creditanstalt

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 10—The fifth Creditanstalt law, placed before the Austrian Parliament yesterday, embodies economies demanded in the administration of this institution since the State accepted financial responsibility for its reconstruction.

Large cuts are to be made in the salaries, pensions and fees of directors and high officials or former officials, both in Creditanstalt and in a number of enterprises receiving state subventions, such as the Danube Steamship Company and the Vienna-Aspang Railway.

In future the highest annual pension paid to such officials will be 15,000 schillings, about $2150, and pensions will be withheld where officials are filling other posts. The economies are expected to save about 8,000,000 schillings annually.

This necessary step has been most difficult since a number of the contracts between present and former officials of these institutions are valid for a long period, and the Government's only way of dealing with this problem was by arbitrarily laying down in the present law that the exceptional legislation automatically cancels all such agreements. The rescinding of previous contracts can only be justified by the abnormal circumstances in which Austria momentarily finds itself, namely, that of having to find money through economies, since the maximum burden of taxation has already been reached.

Legally the position which the government adopts in this matter is interesting since while it is a partner to the contract it arbitrarily breaks it. The opinion is expressed here that once this government right is admitted it can be applied in all fields, and so it is not surprising that various organizations of trade unions, including lower officials of Creditanstalt who foresee the immediate reaction of this measure upon their own salaries and positions, are raising protests.

It is easy to maintain that such a policy can be extended dangerously, but the only other answer of Austria's present Government appears to be that it must go bankrupt; in other words, that instead of reduced salaries, etc., the individuals concerned would get nothing.

It is expected that the audit of Creditanstalt's affairs by British accountants will be completed next week when a clear idea of its actual position and that of its industrial enterprises will be possible.

TWO ALASKAN PEAKS GIVEN NEW NAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—The United States geographic board has announced its approval of names submitted for two mountains in southeast Alaska.

One 5000-foot mountain eight miles west of Lake Kulik is named for Alaska's first delegate, Frank H. Waskey. The peak will henceforth be known as Mt. Waskey.

The other mountain, on Revillagigedo Island, will be known as Mt. Reid, in honor of Thomas G. Reid, chief aviation pilot of the first Naval Aerial Survey, made in 1926.

SHOE CONSOLIDATION MOVE HELPS PROFITS

Consolidation of small shoe manufacturing concerns with large leather industries, and production of shoes to "meet the occasion" rather than to "fit the foot," appear to be the outstanding developments within the shoe manufacturing industry this year, observers who attended the Boston Shoe & Leather Fair at the Hotel Statler have concluded.

One consolidation involving four factories where four grades of shoes were made is reported to have resulted in a collective profit where previously the four concerns were facing losses.

SESSION 'TO LEGALIZE GAMBLING' REFUSED

CONCORD, N. H., July 11 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant today declined to consider a special session of the Legislature to legalize certificate betting at horse racing tracks. He announced he was opposed to such a session for "the purpose of legalizing race-track gambling."

His answer ended the hope of Salem citizens that the Rockingham track which recently was closed, after only five days of a scheduled 34-day program, might be reopened this year.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIT AT CAMP DEVENS

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 11 (AP)—Nearly 8000 officers and men of the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, arrived in camp today for their annual tour of duty.

On July 23, Governor's Day, the division will pass in review before Gov. Joseph B. Ely, first Democratic governor to review the present YD.

PERU ORDERS PAYING ON DEBT

LIMA, Peru, July 11 (By U. P.)—The governing Junta issued a decree yesterday ordering payment of service on the internal debt as on June 30. Such payments had been suppressed since May 29 because of slow tax collections.

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RETAIL GROCERS RENEW CHARGES AGAINST CHAINS

Systems Said to Control Food Factories Which Sell to Small Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11—A new problem for the independent grocer has arisen through charges made at the annual convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association here that some chain store groups are the owners of food factories that sell to the small retailers.

If the charges are true, it was brought out by national officers of the grocers, the small merchant has apparently been helping to enrich his competitor, the chain, whenever he bought from such factories. The alleged scheme was declared unfair, causing the small store owner to "aid and assist" the chain without his knowledge.

Instructed by a resolution, officers of the grocers will investigate and compile a list of all such chain-owned food factories that they find. The list will be sent to all member grocers.

The five-day convention was occupied largely with criticism of the chain stores. State laws aimed at equalization of taxes to force, as it was said, the individual chain store to pay as much taxes as the home-owned independent were advocated.

Charges were made that chain stores work minors and women longer than labor laws allow. The convention petitioned the Hoover Commission on Employment to investigate on the ground that such methods when engaged in aggravate unemployment.

It was also claimed that manufacturers discriminate in favor of the chains, giving them better prices, better terms, advantages in sale of surplus stocks and advantages by putting up goods in smaller packages which are not available to the independent. By resolution, the grocers called upon manufacturers to give the independents, in groups or singly, similar privileges.

State laws permitting manufacturers and retailers to enter into agreements to fix minimum prices of resale were advocated. Laws that put "prohibitory" license fees upon the sale of oleomargarine were condemned.

St. Louis is to have the 1932 convention. J. Walter Tyer, Sacramento, Calif., was elected president. Mr. Tyer was formerly vice-president. He succeeds Eugene S. Berthiaume, Superior, Wis. Other officers are: H. C. Petersen, East Chicago, Ind., vice-president; G. A. Bartel, Council Bluffs, Iowa, treasurer, and Charles E. Smith, Dayton, Ohio, director; Charles H. Janssen, secretary.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS TO HEAR COL. ANDREW

Col. A. Piatt Andrew, United States Representative from the Sixth Congressional District, will be the guest and speaker at a luncheon of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on July 22, at 1 p. m., in the clubhouse.

Colonel Andrew has just returned from a six weeks visit to Russia and will speak on his experiences in that country, where he traveled accompanied only by an interpreter.

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CANADIAN HOUSE PASSES TARIFF BOARD MEASURE

Bill Goes to Senate After Strenuous Opposition by Liberals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 10—After battling through every stage the bill creating a tariff board has been given a third reading in Parliament and sent to the Senate.

Although opposition amendments sustained decisive defeats during the second reading and in committee, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, at the eleventh hour registered one last protest when he moved to add to the bill that any person who considered that actual or projected tariff changes would affect his business adversely might have the right to present his case before the board. As the bill reads, only cases referred to the board by the Minister of Finance may receive consideration.

In replying Mr. R. B. Bennett said that the reason that all applications for tariff changes must originate with the minister was because all responsibility relative to tariffs must rest with Parliament. The amendment was lost by a vote of 85 to 51, and the bill was then carried on division but without vote.

When the House went into committee on ways and means to consider the individual tariff changes contained in the Bennett budget, Mr. King renewed his attack. Since Mr. Bennett had come into office last fall about 600 tariff changes had been made, he said. He protested against the "arbitrary manner" in which such changes had been made and declared that costs were not only being increased by very high tariffs but there was being added to taxation for the first time a 1 per cent excise tax over and above customs duties.

He predicted that the effect of this would be to raise production costs and perhaps cause Canadian exporters to lose their foreign markets. Mr. Bennett, in putting the tariff so high as to destroy its revenue purposes, was proceeding in a direction entirely opposite to world trends, he added.

Mr. Bennett defended his policies as necessary to protect Canadians from foreign hostile tariffs which already partially destroyed home markets. The Government had determined to give Canadians equal opportunity in competition in a world of high protection.

"Conditions in the Dominion of Canada as a result of the action taken are better," he said, "than in any part of the world, and if action had not been taken last September no person could tell what the result might have been."

Canada's exports, he continued, consisted largely of natural products, partly or wholly fabricated, and their decrease for the first seven months of the current year was small, showing that this country was still selling commodities as required. As for imports, by the extent to which Canada limited the export trade of another country of products that Canada could supply it enhanced its own position, he declared.

Illinois Adopts Part-Time Taxing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10—Semi-annual payment of real property taxes is made possible by two bills signed yesterday by Gov. L. L. Emmerson, under which taxes, instead of being paid in one lump in May, will now be due Dec. 1 and June 1. The new system goes into effect next January.

Behind the bills was the purpose of relieving the farmers of the burden of paying annual taxes in one sum. There was considerable opposition on the part of counties which claimed that the double collection system put an unnecessary and an unbearable financial burden on them.

The law does not prohibit single payment by persons preferring it. There is provision for a 1 per cent interest rate, as in the old law, for delinquent taxes. Provision is made for the payment of 1931, 1932 and 1933 taxes in Chicago and Cook County which are behind on their tax receipts, in installments.

ORE DEPOSIT FOUND IN CANADIAN WILDS

EDMONTON, Alta., July 10 (AP)—T. G. Donovan, Detroit geophysicist, has brought from an island in Echo Lake samples of ore which he said had assayed up to $1200 a ton.

He refused to identify the mineral in the ore or tell on which island it had been found on the ground that "it would be regrettable indeed to cause a stampede to that part of the country."

Assays conducted by Dr. J. A. Kelson, provincial analyst, showed Donovan's samples to run 3982.92 ounces of mineral to the ton of ore. The maximum in other ores was said to be from 20 to 25 ounces.

NASHVILLE JURY INDICTS PUBLISHERS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10 (AP)—Indictments charging conspiracy were ordered by Judge Charles Gilbert yesterday to be preferred against Col. Luke Lea, Tennessee publisher, and his son, Luke Lea Jr., as an outgrowth of the Liberty Bank & Trust Company failure here last fall.

District Attorney-General Richard M. Atkinson was instructed by the jurist in open court in the presence of the grand jury to prefer the indictments without delay. The Liberty bank had approximately $350,000 of state funds on deposit at the time of its closing.

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Surplus Farm Products Collected To Feed Hungry School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 6—Surplus farm commodities produced in the vicinity of Los Angeles are being gathered to aid in feeding 7000 hungry school children.

The produce, which might otherwise go to waste, is being supplied through the assistance of employees of the Chamber of Commerce. They organized a special fund to aid the Tenth District Parent-Teacher Association carry on a child-feeding program which was threatened with abandonment four weeks ago because supplies were exhausted.

Both Japanese and American growers are coöperating in furnishing the needed fruits and vegetables without cost, except for the expenses of transportation and gathering. Cold storage facilities have been donated free of charge by the Terminal Cold Storage Company.

This is but one of many steps taken to provide needy children with food since the Parent-Teacher organization announced that 10,000 children attending 152 public schools were hungry—a number which, since the close of the school term, has dropped to 7000 daily for the vacation period. A call for assistance met with almost immediate public response, and in four weeks $38,000 has been donated. The money came from many sources, single donations ranging from a few cents to as much as $2500.

Five thousand half-pint bottles of milk are contributed daily by the Southern California Dairy Association. Local bakers have agreed to supply the school children with their stocks of day-old bread. Oranges have been donated by packing houses which found themselves with stores of unmarketable fruit.

Five truckloads of groceries were collected by the Fox West Coast Theaters at benefit performances for which imperishable food supplies were demanded in lieu of cash admissions. Films for these productions were contributed, as were the services of individual employees.

From these and other sources sufficient means have been secured to provide free hot lunches for hungry children during July and a portion of August, according to Mrs. R. A. Rounsavelle, director of the relief program, who has announced that an additional $12,000 is needed if the children are to be fed until new funds from the Community Chest are made available when school opens.

The program for the summer calls for free lunches six days a week to 7000 children. Breakfasts will be supplied to 600. The food is being made available at 53 centers throughout the city.

The board of education has arranged school cafeterias and the services of cafeteria workers for the welfare organization during the summer. The services of school janitors have also been donated by the board of education. Since the janitorial forces do not receive pay for work upon Saturday, services upon that day are being donated by individuals concerned.

From October, 1930 to April 1931, the number of children dependent upon the welfare organization for a part of their food increased from 4308 to 10,021, according to a report of the Parent Teacher Association. Expenditure more than doubled during the same period.

Lunch allowances are made to children who, in the opinion of the school principal, are so in need of food that they are suffering. Those of elementary school age are fed at the cost of 10 cents a meal and an additional allowance of 3 cents when a half-pint bottle of milk is demanded. Members of the intermediate and junior high schools cost 15 cents each.

More than $123,000 has been spent for relief work of this sort since a year ago. Of this, $67,000 was a community chest contribution, $19,000 was from the welfare department of the County of Los Angeles, and the balance from private subscriptions.

The destitution is reported to be city-wide with the need most evident in the eastern portions of the city, especially in sections occupied by industrial employees.

Distribution of clothing and shoes to necessitous families by the association was discontinued in March because of the threatened exhaustion of funds. During the past year, 2234 children were given assistance of this sort.

BRAZILIAN AUTHOR HONORED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Dr. Peregrino Junior, Brazilian author, has been awarded the 1930 first prize of the Brazilian Academy of Letters for his work on the State of Amazons called "Pussanga."

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Preserving Bronx River Beauty Provides Model for World Use

Since 1907 the 300-Year-Old History of This Famous Stream Has Emerged From the Decadent Period Upon Which It Had Entered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

TODAY it is called the Bronx River. When the British forded the river at White Plains to storm Chatterton Heights it still bore the spelling the Indians gave it after Jonas Bronck came out from Holland and established his mill and his family and his farm by it nearly 300 years ago. And, spell it with a "ck" or with an "x" it has had as interesting a history, and as energetic a reclamation since 1907, as any river in the eastern states.

When Gobelin tapestry weavers lived in a picturesque settlement by its green margins it was a chief highway and every family living near by had a boat on it. The backyards of the weavers were gay with flowers and steps led down from gardens to the stream which murmured beneath exquisite old willows and gigantic butternut trees. There was a group of charming inns to which writers and painters came out from the city.

F. Hopkinson Smith, prowling about after material, wrote "A Day at Laguerres," which described the doings at one of the best inns. And there was "French Charley's," and the Hermitage, too.

The river was lovely just above these places. But further up there were already signs of approaching change.

The people who lived alongside were not so careful. Trees, old iron, broken dishes and other debris were collecting in the stream. The channel became so obstructed that the tapestry weavers down below began to notice the effect; and soon they went away, and their gardens fell into chaos. Squatter families arrived and their goats superseded the herds that had formerly come at sundown to drink at the edges of the stream.

Beavers Once Played In It

Indians had been calling the river Aquahung. When Jonas Bronck came they changed its name to honor him and as Bronck's River it has come now to Bronx. Jonas Bronck and his family used to watch beavers building their dams near by and, gradually, they saw the course of the stream changed by the little brown industrialists.

Time brought many changes; from Acadian simplicity and pastoral loveliness, and stately colonial picture to the encroachments of urban life, the disappearance of great estates; the appearance of tumble-down houses and shacks. The flow of the river grew sluggish. Sewage conditions grew troublesome.

A commission was appointed to construct the Bronx Valley sewer. This did not do more than help the general problem. The indifference of property holders in not connecting with the sewer left old drains undisturbed. The pollution of the river from these causes continued, aggravated by flood overflows and dumps. The stream which flowed through two of the most important recreation centers of the big city, now became little better than an open sewer, poisoning the beautiful lakes in the botanical and the zoological gardens.

William W. Niles, long a resident of the Bronx, had observed with deepening concern the ruin of the valley. He directed the attention of the New York Zoological Society to this condition. A few public-spirited men, endowed with courage and generous hearts, determined to see through the work of reclaiming the river. In looking for a precedent they found that in this country enlightened communities had already taken such steps as in the case of the Wissahicken in Philadelphia and the Charles River in Boston.

Aside from the sewage problem, the matter of traffic facilities was compelling attention. Quicker transportation was enabling people to live more in the suburbs. Good highways were needed but while a good highway, running through a dump, may take people where they wish to go, it will not pay for itself when the land cannot bear the taxes. Therefore it was necessary on this account alone to improve the region. Traffic was not only forcing a road but was demanding beauty of environment as well.

Governor Names Commission

A commission was appointed by the Governor. Madison Grant was made president and represented the Borough of Manhattan; William W. Niles was made vice-president, representing the Borough of the Bronx. These two men served continuously from the beginning of the organization of the commission in 1907 until the date of the completion of the Bronx River Parkway in 1925.

They had to face in planning the parkway, first the efficient moving of an enormous traffic, and second, the influence of the parkway on real estate values. Every exit from New York City is like the neck of a bottle. The parkway must be designed to help cars to get out of the city and to lessen the congestion. Professor Zueblin states that "not acreage nor mileage, but distribution is the standard to guide park commissioners."

On this plan of distribution the commissioners work long and faithfully, familiarizing themselves with the conditions of the river and its valley. Cross traffic had to be carried without interfering with the main flow and without spoiling the charm of the landscape. As the parkway lies in a shallow valley, bridges were part of the solution. The bridges built are in graceful contour with the natural scenery and made of stone, which will mellow with the years and last for centuries. The magnificent Kensico dam is built as solidly as one of the great Roman acqueducts and terminates the parkway.

Next in importance to getting the traffic out of the city, freely, came the problem of making the parkway pleasant for the pedestrian public. About 20 miles of cinder footpaths, five feet wide were distributed throughout the reservation. The romance of the rustic Bronx was kept. Timber foot bridges carry footpaths across the stream that men may enjoy the continuing story of a river.

Old Landmarks Saved

The commission has preserved all literary and historical associations. The Bronx was an important stream during the Revolution and its history of this period is recorded at White Plains where the British forded the river to storm Chatterton Heights. Wherever possible the old mills and mansions have been preserved, with traces of former rose gardens and ancient boxwood. At Bronxville a large, vine-covered stone factory, erected on an old mill site about 1840 is now used as the park office headquarters.

In the matter of the landscape architecture, the commission adopted the policy of gently graded slopes, concealing all old cuts and rough embankments. This treatment enhanced the serenity of the river environment. All the top soil was saved and used later when it came to the replanting with native trees and shrubs.

Particular wisdom and economy was exercised in the buying up of marginal lands. Whenever possible the waste and extravagance of condemnation proceedings was avoided. Land was bought in parcels, numbering 1200, and as each piece was acquired, it was cleaned up, bill boards removed and the native beauty, either of woodland or meadow restored.

As its channel was thus cleared, the river began to gather again its natural forces to purify its own stream. The commission further lowered expenses by asking freely of liberal citizens for gifts of land and favorable options. A forest of 27 acres, beautiful as the Forest of Arden, set in the heart of the parkway at Scarsdale, was the gift of Emily O. Butler.

The commission was charged with neglecting duties enjoined upon it by law. The actuating motive for these charges was an attempt to force the commission into premature condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of lands in the hope of extravagant awards at the public expense. On the report made by a specially appointed commissioner, the Governor dismissed the charges without a formal hearing.

World War Interrupts

The first period of work of 18 years was interrupted by the World War, and for the next 12 years, heroic efforts were made in all departments to have the vision of the Bronx River Parkway come true. The cost of the parkway project when completed was given as: Acquisition of land, $8,530,329.18; improvements, $6,733,367.98; operation and maintenance, $1,254,973.57; in all, $16,518,670.73.

The title to all reservation real estate lying within the City of New York is vested in the city for perpetual use as a park and parkway, and for no other purpose. Similarly, title to all real estate in Westchester County becomes vested in the county. By legislative enactment, the 12½ miles of this parkway in Westchester County became a part of the Westchester County Park system at the end of 1925.

As the Bronx River is one of the boundaries of each of 12 separate municipalities, through which the river runs, the Parkway Drive actually changes from one police jurisdiction to another no less than 36 times in the 15½ miles of the way. For this reason the control of traffic by local police was inexpedient and the necessary police authority for a small force of organized traffic police was secured by legislative enactment.

The influence of the Bronx River Parkway has far transcended its boundaries. The history of the entire park system of Westchester County dates from this pioneering work.

Commission Inspires Confidence

The extension of the Bronx River Parkway from its original Westchester County terminus at Kensico dam to connect with the Bear Mountain Bridge approach road at Peekskill Creek is the only park project in Westchester County being financed out of state funds, under administration of the Westchester County Park Commission as agent. This shows the confidence the State reposes in the commission. The completion for this extension is scheduled for this year, 1931.

The effect of the park program on real estate valuations has been so marked that the increasing expense of maintenance and new work has been met by the greater value of the real estate on the parkway borders.

A special study has been made to aid in formulating a policy for Westchester County in the matter of flying fields, and more particularly, to determine the practicability of future utilization of park reservation areas for this purpose.

Both nationally and internationally the Westchester County type of motor parkway has received widespread and increasing recognition as the most effective solution of the problem of arterial roads.

Interest in the development has been international. Letters of inquiry have come or representatives have called from New Zealand, Russia, Australia, England, India, Germany, France and China. Germany and India have taken some steps toward the planning of such parkways, but the most outstanding development so far has been made in China.

Thirty Years Is Time Well Spent to Recapture a River's Beauty

CONTRAST SHOWS WHAT WORK HAS BEEN DONE

All photos Westchester County Park Commission

Top, Left to Right—This Shows a Swamp in Wakefield, N. Y., Bordering the Bronx River in the Days When the Famous Stream Was Being Polluted and Sullied. Same Spot After Being Saved From Itself. Bottom, Left to Right—Bronx River at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Typical of Scenes Along the Stream in Its Decadent Days. Path and Park Along River at Wakefield, N. Y., the Scene of a Tangle of Weeds, Undergrowth and Unsightly Billboards.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Robert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Eita S. Andrews, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Dorothy J. Jensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Minnie K. Phillis, Chicago, Ill.
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West C. Jacobs, Nutley, N. J.
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Mrs. Jack Silk, Lowell, Mass.
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Mrs. Nellie K. Vander Hegart, Rockford, Ill.
Mrs. Jennie Cummings, Rockford, Ill.
Emmett E. Cummings, Rockford, Ill.
Rodney K. Cummings, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Rose Swinford, Charleston, Ill.
Mrs. Goldena O. Gillette, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. A. E. Davis, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. G. S. Downing, Lansing, Mich.
Ella Mae Storms, Potsdam, N. Y.
George A. Law, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Martha O. Hill, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Tinker, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mary V. Siedler, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Caroline Stolper, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles Stolper, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Mary McCue, Miami, Fla.
Robert Castello, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL BOARD URGED FOR GUIDE ON INVESTMENTS

Harvard Man's Plan Proposes, Also, Balancing All Economic Activities

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11—A national planning board to direct new investments into lines where they would not result in overproduction was proposed by two economists in the closing hours of the fifth Institute of Public Affairs, in session during the past two weeks at the University of Virginia.

Development of a cautious attitude among investors was only one phase of the activities of a national economic council advocated by Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics at Harvard University. The board he proposed would, in addition, give its attention to balancing all economic activities, including serious types of unemployment, the tariff and the farm problem.

A comprehensive plan for a national economic council representing labor, capital, farmers and consumers was presented to the unemployment round table by Professor Slichter. He pointed out ways the council would be instrumental in reducing technological and cyclical unemployment as well as unemployment associated with overdeveloped industry.

Professor Slichter held that it would not be necessary to wait until such an organization was formed by the Government.

"The council," he explained, "could be started tomorrow if the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Bankers Association, the American Federation of Labor and a few other organization were to decide that it should be done."

How Council Would Act

The council, he said, would translate useful ideas of individual bankers, manufacturers, trade union leaders and economists in actual policies. At present, he declared, there is no body sufficiently representative and impartial to command the confidence and coöperation of diverse economic groups.

The philosophy of extreme individualism was attacked by Professor Slichter as a "form of economic fatalism." National prosperity, he declared, cannot be achieved merely as the accidental by-product of the pursuit of self-interest by each individual or economic group, adding that a national council would make economic activities consist more of deliberately planned efforts to promote the common good.

A forecast of an inevitable recurrence of present conditions in 1938 or 1939 made by Professor Slichter was discredited at the round table by Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, director of women's activities of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, who declared that education of the public as to unemployment prevention methods could lessen the possibility of another situation comparable to the present. A more advanced attitude on the part of industrialists is already evident, she pointed out.

In an evening address last night before the entire institute, Dr. Gilbreth declared that if the present situation is met with controlled emotions and clear thinking, the nation will develop a technique that will give it a feeling of adequacy with which to meet future emergencies.

"Immediate action and long-time thinking must be combined," she said.

Seeks Investment Guide

"The mere knowledge of where capital is genuinely needed and where it is not would be a long step forward," a paper prepared for the regionalism round table by Stuart Chase, New York writer, said.

Mr. Chase referred to the orderly control of investment as the most important feature of master planning. Approximately $10,000,000 is released each year on a hit-and-miss basis, he said.

"This sum," he continued, "goes into woolen mills when there are already three times as many woolen mills as the market needs, into highly dubious foreign enterprises where the size of the bankers' commission is the primary magnet, into new oil pools when we have a 50 per cent excess of producing wells, into land reclamation projects when bankrupt farmers are streaming from the land."

Urging centralized planning, Mr. Chase set the economic region as the best unit. "The regional conception," he declared, "will not down. The conning-tower captain must leave no stone unturned in an endeavor to make economic regions more nearly self-sustaining and less susceptible to the ebb and flow of outside economic forces, than they now are. Specialization has gone too far for either human comfort or human safety."

Speaks for People

A financial combination in both political parties was charged with wrecking agriculture, aiding the railroad interests, ignoring the "power trust," and passing the "most offensive tariff law ever passed," by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, at last night's meeting.

There are financial leaders on both the Republican side and the Democratic side, he declared, who hope to increase the railroad rates by 15 per cent upon the common people of the country. They hope to dominate the power commission, he said, and evade the water power law, by taking out minor permits and thus robbing the people of their vast water power resources. They hope, he continued, for the postponement of intergovernment war debts to assist in starting their great stock speculation and again rob the people of their earnings for many years.

In the coming national conventions it will be shown whether or not men can be nominated to fight "this vicious bi-partisan scheme in one or both of the political parties," Mr. Brookhart added. "If the people fail in both parties, then it matters little how the election may go. If a candidate is nominated in either party who will fight for the rights of the people upon all of these great questions, he will be elected by an overwhelming majority," he concluded.

Frederick H. Payne, Assitant Secretary of War, and other army officials, came down from Washington today to tell the closing session of the Southern Industrialism Section about the war department's plans for industrial mobilization.

R. S. Macelwee, consulting engineer of Cambridge, Mass., yesterday told this group that port cities must make comprehensive development plans so as to be in position to take advantage of the new trend of decentralization and shipside location of industrial plants.

END TO RECKLESS DRIVER AS SAFETY NEED DEMANDED

(Continued from Page 1)

placed on the records of the Superior Court for next August.

In September, 1915, according to court records, an automobile operated by this same driver struck and killed a pedestrian. He was exonerated and his license to drive was returned a month later. Fifteen days later his car struck and killed another pedestrian. Again charges of manslaughter were refused and he was discharged. The third fatality checked against him occurred in 1925 and once more manslaughter was denied, although his license was suspended for six months. In 1929, inspectors of the Registry complained of the driver for improper driving and his license was temporarily suspended. Now, in 1931, he appears on the highway again to be involved in his fourth fatality.

Temporary Suspensions

While it is possible for a driver to be involved in four fatalities, traffic authorities state, without being guilty of careless or reckless operating, temporary suspensions of licenses in cases where operators are proved guilty of habitual disregard for the rules of the road will never reduce accidents. In fact, they believe that it may even serve to encourage reckless driving and disregard for law.

Discussing the question of whether the law or the courts are too lenient with the criminally negligent drivers, Mr. MacBrayne believed that judges should act on accident cases with the question always before them, "What do I know of this man other than that he has been in an accident?"

"We must get beneath the mere factual evidence," the safety expert declared, "and go deper into the offender's habits and personal characteristics."

Mr. MacBrayne, an expert on industrial safety methods, thought that similar tactics to those employed in industry, to make plants safe for workmen, could be applied in the motor field. He cited several such tactics. For instance, a man driving an elevator could not remember to close the doors. He was relieved of his elevator responsibilities.

Another young fellow, the jolly type, was implicated in three accidents. Obviously he was a safety risk. He had a wife and three children. He could not be discharged without warning. "It wasn't my fault," he argued.

"Remember," the plant head said, the next accident will be your fault and you lose your job." A year has elapsed, Mr. MacBrayne said, and the young man is still at work.

"Perhaps the motorist could be induced to drive more carefully, if, when he is involved in an accident, or possibly two, according to circumstances, he is told that he will be held responsible for the next one and lose his driving license," Mr. MacBrayne added.

"As we accept the theory of the habitual criminal, we must accept the theory of the habitually careless as applied to the motor driver and take every possible step to deal with him effectively," Mr. MacBrayne continued.

"We have enough laws to go as far as we like. The important step is to make full use of them. Trial testimony can be easily misinterpreted. It is important to delve into the characteristics of the driver. If he is found temperamentally unfit to drive, he should be put off the road permanently, when it is found that he cannot be depended upon to correct his tendencies."

The first step taken by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, upon assuming his new office a week ago, was to call for more stringent enforcement of motor regulations, particularly in connection with the filing of reports on accidents.

His inclination is to strengthen the inspection and statistical departments to give traffic officials a practical basis upon which to plan a campaign against the driver who persistently causes accidents. In this action, he has the hearty coöperation of the experts who have made the study of safety methods their life work.

The growing menace of the drunken driver, shown in the 7026 drunken drivers convicted during the seven month's period, brought into focus the fact that most of them are let off with fines and temporary suspensions of licenses. A comparative few are sent to jail.

A year's suspension of driving privileges is automatic when a drunken driver is convicted. Second offense is said to bring a five-year suspension and where he is involved in a fatality, he is put off the road for 10 years.

The case of the driver who will operate after his license is suspended or revoked is a common one, particularly in the case of insurance dodgers. Since the failure to keep up insurance payments automatically results in the suspension of driving privileges, conditions have become complicated. As a result, it is estimated that at least 1000 drivers are on the highways at all times whose rights to operate have been terminated.

Recommendations are made to relieve this situation, possibly by removing the "suspension" penalty in the case of non-payments or obliging motorists to pay in full before they can acquire their registration plates.

Pennsylvania Adopts 'Repeater Driver' Tests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—Automobile drivers who become "muddled" when they get into a tight place while driving in traffic, as well as those who are prone to accidents, are required to take special examinations under Pennsylvania's new motor code adopted by the last Legislature.

This type of driver is referred to as a "repeater." Inquiry and analysis of motor accidents has convinced state and city officials that a small proportion of vehicle drivers have a large proportion of accidents and that corrective measures applied to these "repeaters" have reduced accidents.

It is believed that the application of this amendment to the motor code will help very materially in further reducing accidents, as it may also apply to drivers who have several accidents in a short period of time. In cases of this nature a study is made to reveal the cause of the trouble and provide a remedy for it.

New Illinois Act Aimed At Three Highway 'Pests'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10—Three pests of the road—reckless drivers, hitch hikers and mammoth truck trains—are firmly dealt with in legislation signed here by Gov. L. L. Emmerson.

Reckless driving became a misdemeanor with the Governor's approval of a bill which adds a section to the Motor Vehicle Act. This bill pins a definite responsibility upon the reckless driver for accidents which he causes.

Hitch hikers who sue for damages a driver who has given them a lift are balked by an enactment of the General Assembly, signed by the Governor, which provides that nobody riding as a guest in a motor vehicle, without payment, shall have cause of action for damages.

Another bill limits the length of trucks to 35 feet, and of trucks and trailers combined to 60 feet, until 1933, when the limit shall be 40 feet. This will banish from the highways the long truck trains which constitute annoyance and danger to passenger traffic.

First Book Printed in Brazil Unearthed In Dusty Archives of Itamaraty Palace

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, (By U. P.)—The first book published in Brazil has been unearthed in the old archives in the library of Itamaraty Palace.

It is a small volume of 20-pages which gives an account of the arrival in Brazil on Jan. 1, 1747, of the Bishop of Rio de Janeiro, Frey Antonio do Desterro Malheyro, and on its yellowed title page is the date, "Anno de M. CC. XLVII." The book was actually published early in 1747.

The book had been stored in one of the libraries of Itamaraty Palace for many years unknown to anybody until a complete inventory was made recently of Itamaraty Palace which houses the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The book was then discovered.

Bibliophiles claim that the book represents the first handiwork of Brazilian printing, and point not only to the date appearing on the title page but to a note in long hand appearing on one of the first pages which says "Primeiro livro impresso no Rio de Janeiro e no Brasil" (first book to be printed in Rio de Janeiro and in Brazil). The handwriting is declared that of Baron do Rio Branco, Brazil's greatest statesman and one of its greatest literary figures.

The book shows that the art of printing in those days was much the same as it is today, in that typographical errors crept in.

Brazil's most recent literary find is to be placed in the National Museum, there to be treasured along with its other early colonial mementos.

AMERICAN TRADE SHOWS PROGRESS IN STABILIZATION

Chamber of Commerce Puts Stress on Prevention of Sudden Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 11—Several hundred American concerns are at present using employment regularization plans with a large degree of success, while several thousand other companies are trying out temporary measures to meet the present emergency, according to an announcement made today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A special committee of the chamber, it is stated, is now actively at work on this subject in connection with the general activities of the chamber for the forthcoming year, and will present recommendations to the board of directors within a short time.

"American business has a vital interest in the stability of employment and in the possibilities of minimizing the disturbing effects of seasonal and cyclical fluctuations," the statement discussing this and other chamber activities points out. "Employment regularization experiments have demonstrated unmistakably that the management of every type of business enterprise can exert some measure of control over the economic forces which produce intermittent unemployment.

"The special committee of the chamber now giving attention to this subject is exploring the possibilities of supplementing individual efforts at stabilization with a wider coöperative trade association effort. Undoubtedly present successful individual methods can be applied on a much wider scale and with much greater effect by whole industries."

Upward of 20 communities with personnel of more than 300 business men, the chamber announces, are preparing the organization's attack on a variety of formidable problems ranging from government competition to distribution problems and their relations. Of special interest is the survey being made of the country's banking system through a special committee in which the views of bankers and other business men will be sought upon the need of modifications of the National Bank Act, the Federal Reserve Act and the banking laws of the states.

A committee on commercial policies will pay particular attention it is stated, to the application of "The existing law to goods produced by convict, forced, and indentured labor, the committee will devote attention to the application of the provisions not only to products from Russia, but also to products from countries where indentured labor is used in the production of some of our leading imported commodities."

TALKIE'S GRADUATE HONOR STUDENTS

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—David H. Turner Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., and Jane Dickinson of Keene, N. H., won first-prize wrist watches yesterday in the visiual education demonstration by having added most to their knowledge through studying the educational talkies.

Ninety-eight eighth graders, representing all of the states but Washington, participated in the tests, which were conducted under the auspices of the office of education of the Fox Film Company.

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"Following a conference yesterday, conclusion was reached to direct the Tredennick-Billings Co. to proceed immediately with work at the Back Bay Station. That Company is making a good record for speed and low cost of construction."

An Owner's decision and opinion

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

'Speaking From New York'

Announcers Need More Than Mere Voices

WHEN Lindbergh was asked at Roosevelt Field to say something about the Post-Gatty world-circling flight, he said: "No words are necessary. The flight speaks for itself." At that moment whole flocks of words were flying over his head, catapaulted from roofs of hangars, interiors of hangars, administration offices, and the landing field itself.

Radio permits the completion of no outstanding flight to speak for itself. We listeners out along the air lanes wait with our ears hanging out for "spot" news of what's going on. We, as they say in New England, "want to know." Words, then, are necessary. A single announcer possesses considerable word capacity. When four announcers attune their vocal chords to a single event, scarcely a single word in captivity escapes being jammed into the microphone.

* * *

We heard four announcers tell the story of the Post-Gatty reception at Roosevelt Field. They were John S. Young, Kurt Peterson, Paul Dumont and Floyd Gibbons. Young roosted on a hangar roof. Dumont spoke from inside a hangar. Peterson and Gibbons followed a roaming microphone over the field, at the end of a long cable. The informality of their work was refreshing. Here was no cut-and-dried talk scanned from a typewritten sheet. Every word leaped fresh and alive from the vivid impression of the moment.

Words came so fast that now and then the wrong one popped out. Once or twice we thought one word was rushing into the "mike" on the back, or at least the tail, of its immediate predecessor. The tendency of words, under stress of excitement, to tangle themselves together should never appall any announcer. When the tendency is suspected, he need merely push all the other words back out of the way long enough to exclaim, "Oh, boy! What a sight!" Which is an all-purpose translation of Graham McNamee's famous exclamation, concerning a certain scenic achievement of the Pacific coast, "Oh, boy! Just look at those bee-oo-tiful mountains."

* * *

Among the four announcers at Roosevelt Field we selected Paul Dumont as worthy of receiving the key to this column, accompanied by a suitably inscribed scroll. Young, perhaps because of his height on the hangar roof, chattered too much, like a blue jay. Peterson reflected some of the confusion that, because of the immense crowds, marked the whole reception at the field. Gibbons seemed somewhat lost without a written script before him. But Paul Dumont talked a mile a minute and made every inch of it interesting. It might be supposed that Gibbons would be the most imaginative of the four. Perhaps he is, when he can reflect his imagination through a typewriter. But Gibbons, Peterson and Young seemed less adept than Dumont in plucking ideas out of the thin air and serving them up hot.

* * *

Dumont excelled in the onerous art of "ad-libbing." The term "ad-lib," used as a verb, is familiar in the studios. To ad-lib means to fill in time with words, when nothing of particular moment is happening. The temptation is strong to pause here long enough to remark that a great deal of the time, on the air, nothing of particular moment is happening. The fact is impressed upon announcers, with a vengeance, when their description of a historic event like the completion of the Post-Gatty flight is hampered because the announcers cannot see actually what is happening. In such emergencies one must ad-lib.

A felicitous ad-libber—and they are rare—makes his ad-libbing interesting. The listener's attention must be held until something really happens. The one inexcusable fault of ad-libbing is repetition. In his ad-libbing Dumont did not repeat as much as the other three did. Hence the key to this column and the scroll.

* * *

Now why do announcers say the same thing over and over again in order to piece out their ad-libbing? Because, we think, two out of every three announcers lack imagination, or having it, lack the power to express it. By imagination we do not mean a repetitious reference to McNamee's "bee-oo-tiful" mountains. We mean the expression, in felicitous phrases, of a more impressionistic than realistic picture of the event at hand. Perhaps we are asking the announcer to be a poet. And he has access to the logical defense that what the listener wants is facts. That is true, but facts live most impressively when they are colored with imagination; and facts, showers of facts shot from the loudspeaker like bullets from a machine gun, are boresome. That is why we speak herein for better ad-libbing.

A little more vocabulary would help—not more words, perhaps, but words better chosen to fit the particular brush stroke of the picture. It may be that studios in testing out applicants for announcing positions lay too much stress on mere voice quality alone.

* * *

An example of a program replete with imagination is the Arco Birthday Party on Thursday nights. The master of ceremonies interviews famous personages and talks with them as familiarly as the maid converses with the meter reader. The other night, not long after Rudy Vallee had ceased crooning for the nonce, Henry the Eighth startled us by stepping into our living room. Along with Henry came the imaginative master of ceremonies. Before the dialogue he had prepared reached its last word, we felt that we knew Bluff King Hal better than ever. We hear that some people do not like this series. But then, some people do not like Clara, Lu and Em. And we do not like the Sisters of the Skillet, much. It takes all tastes to make up the radio audience.

L. A.

A Political Issue Is Made

Next Fall and the Radio Commission

By MARTIN CODEL

POLITICAL recriminations will probably heap with renewed intensity upon the shoulders of the Federal Radio Commission after the new Congress convenes next December. The commission has already been severely criticized from political sources for its recent 3-to-2 decision holding that Radio Corporation of America and its several communications and broadcasting subsidiaries should not forfeit their 1409 wavelength licenses because the federal courts have found R. C. A. guilty of an attempted monopoly of the radio tube business.

Far from being completely absolved from the culpability prescribed by Section 13 of the Radio Act, the R. C. A., long a target of attack in Congress, will face perhaps more bitter onslaughts than ever when Congress reconvenes.

Rather mild criticism of the commission's action came shortly after the decision from Senator Couzens, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of the House committee in charge of radio; not so mild, however, were the criticisms of Senator Dill, Democrat, of Washington, co-author of the Radio Act, and Representative Ewin Davis, Democrat of Tennessee, ranking minority member of the House committee in charge of radio, who will become chairman of that committee if the Democrats control the next House.

Senator Dill asserted that the commission has rendered the anti-monopoly provisions of the Radio Act a "dead letter," and should have permitted the case to go to the Supreme Court for test. He hinted broadly of political effects when he declared that "the country needs a new President who will appoint new members of the commission to enforce the anti-monopoly provisions of the present law."

* * *

Representative Davis flatly disagreed with the commission majority, declaring that he himself helped write Section 13 "to apply only to future acts in order to give the radio monopoly opportunity to desist from its unlawful practices, which it has failed to do." The commission should have enforced the law, he asserted, adding that he hoped "that some patriotic citizen will appeal the case."

It is practically certain that there will be no appeal, for none of the intervenors in the case has indicated his intention to carry the issue to the courts. But the fact remains that the decision will, unless a new attitude toward R. C. A. is developed between now and next December, unleash a new barrage of verbal gunfire against the radio commission and the Radio Corporation. In fact, Oswald Schuette, prime mover in the various fights against the alleged radio monopoly, makes it plain that he will pursue his fight in Congress rather than the courts.

The commission's decision was very much a surprise, since it was generally expected it would elect to pass the case to the courts. Especially surprising was the vote of Chairman Charles McK. Saltsman, known to be the White House's contact man on the commission and a personal appointee of President Hoover. So far as political effect is concerned, General Saltzman's vote on the minority side can now be pointed to by the Administration as its answer if any effort is made to fasten upon it the onus of favoritism toward an alleged radio trust during the electioneering that is soon to come again.

Commissioner Sykes voted with General Saltsman to refuse to renew the R. C. A. licenses, holding that Section 13 left the commission no discretion in the matter.

Equally surprising as General Saltsman's vote, if not more so, was the vote of the former chairman, Ira E. Robinson, long an outspoken critic of monopoly in radio, and of R. C. A. in particular. Commissioner Robinson with Commissioners Lafount and Starbuck constituted the majority which declared that Section 13 did not apply.

* * *

That the better part of political discretion for the commission would have been to deny the licenses and permit the case to go to the courts is patent. In spite of his high standing with the anti-trust faction on Capitol Hill, Judge Robinson undoubtedly took his political life into his hand by his vote in favor of R. C. A., which he accompanied with a strictly legal opinion declaring that he was "holding that which, as an experienced lawyer, I know the courts will eventually hold."

Judge Robinson's appointment expires next February. If he is reappointed by President Hoover, he will undoubtedly face a fight in the Senate for confirmation, especially in view of the fact that "radio trust" charges are being involved in the various pieces of radio legislation coming before Congress at the next session. Charges of domination of American radio by R. C. A. are being freely made by the labor, the farm and the educational interests that are all seeking wavelength privileges through legislation.

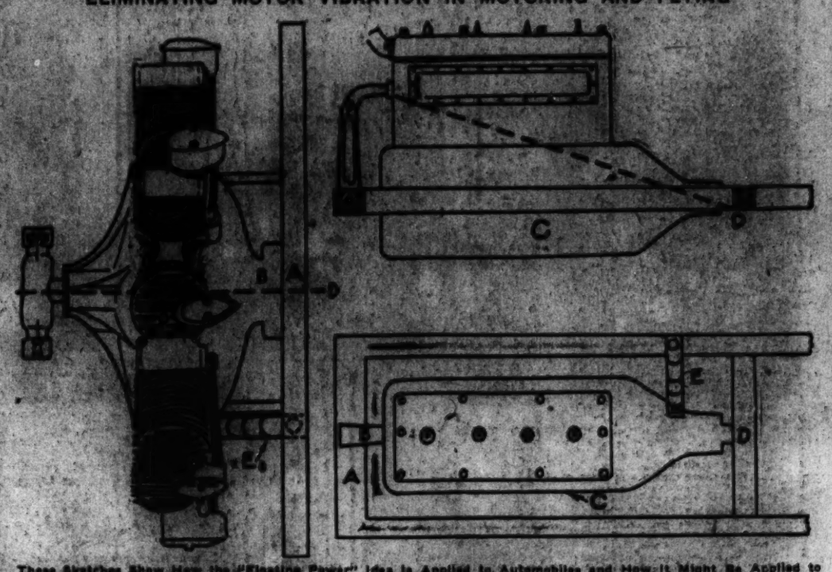
* * *

The Robinson appointment is for the shortest term on the commission, Judge Sykes' appointment expires in February, 1933; Commissioner Starbuck's in 1934, Lafount's in 1935 and Saltzman's in 1936. It is believed in many quarters that Chairman Saltsman, who has already indicated to President Hoover his desire to retire from the radio post, will not serve beyond a year or two more on the commission.

In qualified legal circles there seems to be an almost unanimous belief that the courts would ultimately have held as did the commission majority, for the idea of imposing such a drastic penalty for a trade abuse, without regard to the priority and property rights in the communications and broadcasting fields gained over the last decade by R. C. A., is repugnant to many lawyers. Moreover, the legal lights point out, it was within the province of the courts that held against R. C. A. in the tube case themselves to have invoked another section of the Radio Act, Section 15, which empowered them to order a revocation of wavelength licenses for violations of the antitrust laws.

It was a case of political expediency versus judicial discretion, and the purely judicial discretion of Judge Robinson, himself former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, decided the balance.

ELIMINATING MOTOR VIBRATION IN MOTORING AND FLYING



These Sketches Show How the "Floating Power" Idea Is Applied to Automobiles and How It Might Be Applied to the Radial Type of Airplane Engine. In the New Chrysler Plymouth It Makes a Four Perform as Smoothly as a Highly Balanced Eight. Applying This to Flying, Smoother and Much Cheaper Airplane Engines Should Be Possible.

'Floating Power' For Flying?

Perhaps Aviation Can Make a Bow to Motorcars

By VOLNEY D. HURD

THE airplane engine has always been considered as a greatly refined automobile motor. Thus, other than the fundamental idea, airplanes have not borrowed from the automobile motor. A new motorcar idea called "floating power," introduced, strangely enough, on a low-priced car, seems to offer an idea that could well be adopted by aviation.

Airplanes have used multi-cylinder motors to get smoothness, yet anyone who has ridden in even the best of airplanes notices severe vibration. The motor, rigidly fastened to the frame, transmits every shock of its big cylinders directly through the frame and seats to the passengers. A few British ships have tried mounting the motors on rubber as is done in motorcars and this has helped a bit.

* * *

Now, in striving for a four-cylinder engine which would have all the advantages in simplicity and economy of this type of motor, plus the smoothness of an eight or twelve, the engineering staff of Walter P. Chrysler has developed a revolutionary idea which is amazing in its ability to eliminate motor vibration. They claim the smoothness of an eight with the economy of a four. Experienced people driving the car and not knowing the number of cylinders have in most instances guessed it to be an eight.

Like most good inventions, "floating power" is extremely simple and logical. We have usually thought of motor vibration as being due to the downward hammering of the pistons. Actually, since the piston force is translated into rotative action, the force is a rotational one called "torque," or the tendency to twist around a longitudinal axis.

This latter thought is the key to this new invention. If torque is developed around an axis, why not balance the motor equally on either side of an axis and fasten it only at the two axial points? Thus a motor suspended this way would be literally like a flywheel. If the two supporting points were in the form of pivotal connections, the whole motor could be turned and would balance evenly as does a flywheel. Thus all force developed within this motor would expend itself rotatively, but in a highly balanced condition.

Of course, the first thought would be, "Well, what will prevent the motor from twisting itself around and thereby failing in the delivery of power?" This has been solved by the mounting of a cantilever spring with its built-up end attached rigidly to the under side of the engine just back of the flywheel housing, the other end being imbedded in live rubber in the frame side member. The spring allows plenty of free movement, but arrests any tendency for the motor to twist too far, doing it with the soft resiliency of a leaf spring.

* * *

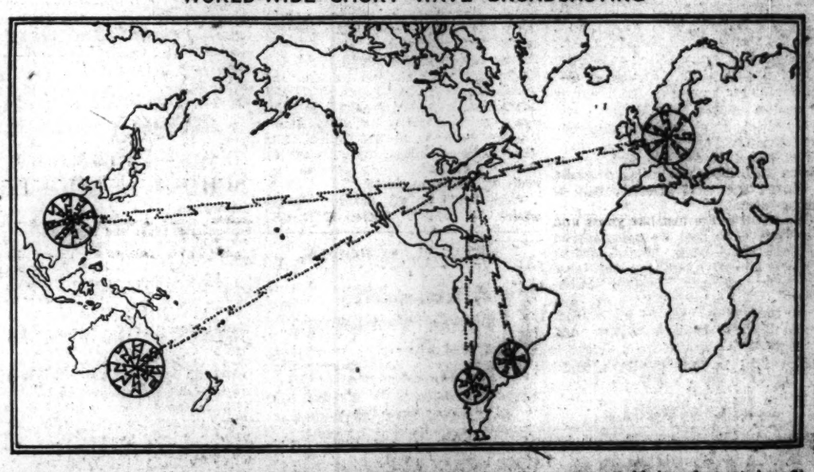
The result of this action is that each impulse which ordinarily would be transmitted as a shock to the frame and passengers is absorbed in the spring and the rubber mountings used at the two pivotal points for supporting the motor, and, therefore, each piston impulse is driving through a soft, spring action. The result is unbelievable smoothness. In the motor we tried, demonstrated to us by Carl Sargent, former United States Army pilot and now of the Chrysler organization, any speed from 10 to 60 miles an hour was equally smooth. Most eights we had driven were not as vibrationless. Yet only four cylinders are used.

To an aviation editor the first thought this motor suggests is the application of this idea to airplanes. Airplane engines are expensive to make, and when they can be simplified by reduction to four cylinders they can be made very cheaply. Also, anything to eliminate the vibration of an airplane motor would be a tremendous step forward in flying comfort.

The accompanying diagram shows how the Chrysler-Plymouth "floating power" idea is worked out. Looking at the upper right drawing, A is the frame of the car, above which is mounted the upright brace B, to which the front end of the motor is fastened, flexibly mounted on an inch thick rubber block. D is the rear point of support, the dotted line showing the center of the line of balance or the axis around which the motor is balanced. E is the cantilever spring. C is the crankcase of the motor. The view below shows how this arrangement appears looking down upon it.

In airplanes using motors with cylinders in a line this same general arrangement could be used, while for the regular type of a radial motor an arrangement similar to that shown in the left-hand drawing might be worked out. In this case a special, strong but flexible mounting of the rear side of the crankcase to the frame would have to be arranged, while the spring might be mounted as shown at E. Flying in a ship with a motor mounted this way, if it can compare with the vast improvement shown in a motorcar, should prove this Chrysler development a real contribution to aviation, as well as to the automobile field.

WORLD-WIDE SHORT WAVE BROADCASTING



ANEW broadcasting corporation is now ready to function as the result of the decision of the Federal Radio Commission to approve the transfer of the four short wavelengths formerly held by Aviation Radio, Inc., to the newly formed Short Wave Broadcasting Corporation, which will carry on an international radio service on these wavelengths. The new company is controlled by Aviation Radio, Inc., and the Shortwave and Television Corporation of Boston.

The map shows the various foreign points with which these stations will contact for the purpose of having their programs rebroadcast from local stations in those countries. With no other broadcasting activities, this gives this new corporation the unique distinction of being the only company organized for short wave broadcasting on an international basis.

At the hearing in Washington which resulted in the grant of the license transfers to the Short Wave Broadcasting Corporation, Señor Don Benjamin Cohen, formerly a member of the Chilean diplomatic corps, spoke about his activities in arranging for the rebroadcasting of programs for this new company, in several South American countries. He stated that he had spent many years in the promotion of amity between Latin America and the United States and felt that this forward-looking program would be of great benefit in further cementing these relations.

Lieut.-Col. Marko Penneroli, military attaché of the Royal Italian Embassy in Washington, told of the possibility of frequent interchange of programs between Italy and America in the near future and how Italian opera is already being regularly broadcast from Rome and picked up by American listeners using short wave receivers.

The transfer of the transmitting sight from New York to Boston is planned as the first step in this service, so that the program of technical development can be carried out by the engineers of the Shortwave and Television Corporation.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 p. m.—Carolina Cabot Concert.
6:30 Commercial; WEEI Boys' chorus.
6:36 Announcements; news.
6:45 Mitsoukami, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 Chevrolet Concert; Frank Black, director.
9:15 NBC, Tavarish Trio; Concert Band.
9:45 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
10:30 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Bruno Reiser, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Cora Vaucaire; Parnise Chairs, Lithiated Lime; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Ruses Orchestra.
11:00 Announcer, E. E. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Ted Henry and his orchestra.

WEAN and WEEI, Boston and Springfield (780kc-384m)

5:30 p. m.—NBC, Magic of Melody.
6:30 Rhythm, organ recital.
6:45 "Musical Steps."
7:00 Dance music; vocal reverie.
7:30 Lowell Thomas, news reports.
8:00 Voice of Firestone; Richard Crooks, tenor; Lucy Monroe, soprano; Alfredo Antonini's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Views in Brief.
9:00 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Hour of Charm.
9:45 NBC, Eastern Radio Trio.
10:00 NBC, Richard Maxwell, baritone.
10:15 NBC, Maxwell and Spitalny duo.
10:30 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round Orchestra, Nat Shilkret, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Dramatic Sketches.
10:00 NBC, "Cookie" Revue.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard talk.
11:00 Leslie's Hungry Five; skit.
11:30 Jesse Crawford, organ; variety.
11:14 NBC, Summer Music Memories.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gruesome Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Rounders"; sketch.
6:00 "The Natural Man"; sketch.
6:30 "Plantation Echoes"; "Spearsfield."
6:50 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:55 Baron Keyes and Chris Shay.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "The World in Review."
7:30 Ruth and Dunn; songs.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Frilico Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders; "Old Singer."
8:45 CBS, Olsen-Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Hernandez Brothers, instrumental trio.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonisers; vocal duo; Leon Bloom's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, William van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "The Wrecker's Daughter."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Eva Langley.
11:30 Mikila Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
13:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WRUW, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicals.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 "Songs We Love to Hear."
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Memories of Yesteryear."
8:30 Harmony Hour; guest soloist.
9:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Luna Park Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller, pianist.
6:00 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 Variety Three, trio.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; orchestra.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news: "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 12

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra; Catharine Field, soprano.
3:00 NBC, "The Mountains of the Moon," Carveth Wells.
3:15 NBC, The Caribbeans.
3:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; soloist; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: "Patience"; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass"; soloist; orchestra.
7:27 Announcements; garden talk; news.
8:00 Jessey Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 NBC, "Our Government."
9:15 NBC, Russian Singers.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Stadler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Music of the Ages"; Soloists; orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Rastinia Opera Concert; symphony orchestra.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
6:30 "Summer Shadows"; concert.
6:45 Billboard, Hungry Five.
7:00 Mixed quartet.
7:15 Paula Tango Troubadours.
7:30 Studio musical programme.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down."
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Real Singers Harmonizer; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Slim Farr; H. H. Nevill, author; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, Adolphe Schmidt, conductor.
10:15 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foster, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

9:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Mysteries."
12:30 National Radio Forum.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
2:00 Pop Orchestra; soloists.
2:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
3:00 Popular vocal and piano.
3:15 "Amazing Facts."
3:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
4:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
4:30 CBS, Kodak talk.
4:45 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
5:30 Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
5:45 CBS, Glenn Chasers; comedy act.
6:00 CBS, Around the Samovar.
6:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor; Hall Johnson Negro Choir.
7:00 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; talk.
7:15 CBS, The Cuckoos, Argentine.
7:30 Time; news; weather.
7:45 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
8:00 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:30 CBS, Hollywood Gardens Orchestra.
9:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-212m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
11:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Romance of the Roswell Papers," Col. Ralph Isham, from London.
12:45 CBS, The Vagabonds.
1:15 CBS, Vocal Art Trio.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Gypsy Trio.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.
5:00 CBS, French Trio; soloist.
5:15 CBS, Pastorale; chorus; orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; symphony orchestra.
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALE

NEW YORK, July 11—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $230,000. The last regular membership was sold at $235,000. Through purchase of rights, the last previous sale of a Stock Exchange membership was $279,000.

Will Television Save Radio?

Quick Pictures Instead of Long Talks

TELEVISION is predicted for 1932. The big question is, "Who will pay to stage the nation-wide show to entertain millions of spectators free of charge?" Inquiry reveals that the advertisers are planning to be the showmen. Nationally known characters that have long decorated cereal boxes, window cards, fruit cans and printed advertising will be given an electric life that will empower them to dance, sing and act on television screens.

Such is the future of advertising by television, the tremendous possibilities of which are discussed by Orrin E. Dunlap Jr., in his book "Radio in Advertising" just published by Harper & Bros. But he warns that even the elusive pictures that fly across the countryside on radio's wings must be backed up by newspaper, magazine, billboard and other forms of advertising. Print is the backbone and bulwark of advertising. The radio sponsor who forsakes and neglects ink fails to capitalize on his broadcasting and to glean the most from it. So it shall be with television. Seeing by radio will merely supplement print.

There is no evidence, according to Mr. Dunlap, that the advertisers will shrink from the television performance. They are preparing to grasp it as they have radio. He sees the program sponsors who have been severely criticized for talking too much on the air, now planning to conclude their long descriptions of their wares. They are preparing for television. Plenty of words cleverly written are needed to tell the nation about the data on a can of fruit. But by television the housewives from coast-to-coast and border-to-border, will see a moving finger point to the container. The words on the label will tell the story. The picture will dispense with the announcer's "ballyhoo and blah."

"Television will permit demonstrations, and the audience will not have to imagine what a product looks like or how it operates," says Mr. Dunlap in the book. "A new model automobile revolving on a turntable in front of a televisor will enable it to be introduced to the entire nation within a few seconds.

"A silver polish can then be visually demonstrated in a much more effective way than mere words can describe it. For example, hold the tarnished silver knife or kettle in front of the electric eyes. Then use the magic polish and let the housewives of the nation see at a glance how bright and new the old piece of cutlery or utensil looks, after the magic remedy has been applied. Great will be the power of television in advertising if for no other reason than the fact that 'one picture is worth more than 1000 words.'

"Television is likely to bring a revival of advertising characters, and to give those who have been confined to cartons greater scope and renewed life. There are so many things that can be done by television that it staggers the imagination. It will open a new era in advertising.

"Sound broadcasting is the foundation for this progress. The advertisers who learn their lessons well in broadcasting will find countless opportunities in vision programs. Showmen and experts in color effects will be in demand. The radio dramas and concerts in many instances will be broadcast from films prepared in studios in much the same way that the talkies are made. There will be news events flashed by radio cameras on the scene of action. There will be advertising, with the morning and afternoon hours packed with it, directed to the housewife and children. At night both sound and sight broadcasting must be more subtle, because that is the time for entertainment. The same general principles that govern sound broadcasts will to a great extent apply to television—the advertiser must not be an unceremonious guest in the home."

"Radio in Advertising" is a thorough book on the subject. It covers important opinions, discussions and reports regarding the relation of radio and print. There are 17 interesting chapters that discuss radio programs, the most productive time on the air, types of programs and elements of success in broadcasting. It tells how to plan a program and how successfully to merchandise it. How to tie it up with the printed word, the window display, the billboard and the electric sign. How to test the program's effectiveness and its appeal. It covers listener reaction to many types of programs as revealed by mail from the invisible audience. It tells how to reach the masses and how to hold their attention. "Radio in Advertising" is a book for all broadcasters and advertisers whether they are on or off the air. It is a book that looks into the future without neglecting current possibilities and opportunities.

Tonsorial Radio Afloat

In the ship's barber shop of the liner Monowai, operating between San Francisco and Wellington, New Zealand, the tonsorial attendant has installed a modern A. C. radio receiver, with which he entertains his customers by tuning in American, Australian and New Zealand stations while far out on the Pacific.

'North Regional'

Improved Service Is Ready for British Listeners

Manchester, Eng.

WITH its three 500-foot masts towering at a height of 1600 feet above sea level, the second transmitting station in the British Broadcasting Corporation's regional scheme near Huddersfield is now ready. Like the first twin transmitter at Brookman's Park, the North Regional, as it is called, will be taken into use gradually so as to allow listeners to get used to it and to the variations necessary in the tuning of their sets.

The new station is located on a bleak moor five miles from Huddersfield, on a patch of land which is now known as Moorside Edge. Noel Ashbridge, chief engineer of the B. B. C., said at the opening reception that the objects to be fulfilled were twofold. One was to give a more even distribution of signal strength, and the second was to give an alternative program to owners of comparatively simple sets.

The North Regional has been sending out test transmissions out of broadcasting hours for some time past and northern listeners have reported very favorably on the fine quality obtained.

Owing to its exposed situation and high altitude, special precautions have had to be taken with the aerial system. The masts have been made to withstand a wind velocity of 100 miles per hour. There is also a probability in the cold winters in northern England that ice forming on the aerial conductors would cause mechanical overloading of the aerial system. To guard against this the power generators can be connected directly to the aerials and the conductors heated by passing a current of several amperes through them.

No Advertising!

A Bright Spotlight for Coty in This Summer's Radio Stage

RADIO listeners are promised at least one island in the sea of radio advertising this summer in the announcement of Coty, perfume manufacturer, that there will be no commercial announcement during its new program to be inaugurated on July 16 at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Welcome Lewis, well-known radio singer, will be known simply as the Coty Melody Girl. This is Miss Lewis's first contract appearance on the Columbia chain. Her voice is pitched somewhat below the customary contralto register. Harry Salter, already well known as a radio conducter, will lead the orchestra. There will be no regular announcer, incidental announcements being made by Ernest Chappell.

Five-Cents-a-Mile Flying

LONDON—That the cost of flying may be soon comparable to that of railway travel is shown by the figures for a year of the De Havilland Flying School at Hatfield. Including all overhead charges, share of ground staff, petrol, oil and spares, the cost of nine Moth machines worked out at 3 1-3d. (about 5 cents) per mile, which is well under third-class rail fare.

Have YOU tried REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Its MERIT is amply proven by an annual 20% sales increase produced solely through word-of-mouth recommendation of satisfied users, including the dentists.

35c and 50c; three sold everywhere.

NEW SIZE 50

Home of Distinctive Furniture—at Distinct Savings

Oster's

1914 3rd Ave.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Hill Grocery Co.

BIRMINGHAM

A STORE NEAR YOU

Fisk Tire Service Company

FISK TIRES

PRENT-O-LITE BATTERIES

24 Hours Courteous Service

2100 7TH AVENUE, SOUTH

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE

Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women

ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

EDUCATIONAL

Developing Thinkers for Labor

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE is a school for workers near Mena, Arkansas. Life there bears the impress of purpose and a vital end, from the practices followed in the class room to those of managing the kitchen or cultivating the gardens.

The policies or purposes of the school, developed by Dr. William E. Zeuch, who this fall will study workers' educational projects in Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on a Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship, are based on the developmental interests of wage-earners in America. Zeuch, an Iowa farmer's son, and essentially a realist, has directed the school on the basis of a three-fold program which includes the development of thinkers and writers for the labor movement, the training of executive and organizational capacities of workers, and participation in mass education of workers.

Young Lucien Koch, who is taking over the directorship permanently following this summer's session, will continue this policy but with greater emphasis on specialization of interests. Koch studied with Zeuch at Commonwealth for five years, and is now a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin.

Communal

The organization of Commonwealth is a communal one. Students and teachers divide equally the daily labor required in maintaining the buildings and kitchen, mornings being devoted to class work and study, and afternoons to agriculture, kitchen duties, carpentering, and so on. All its twenty campus cottages, with their stone fireplaces, have been erected by students and teachers. Its goal of economic independence has been achieved to a large degree through this distribution of work, and also through the fact that students and teachers are not salaried.

The students gathered at the school have, to the visitor, extremely varied interests. They are from 15 to 30 years of age—carpenters, silk workers, waitresses, artist's models, school teachers, and through the years students have come from 38 different states and several foreign countries. All of them, excepting the high school students, are workers, and have secondary school, or equivalent preparation. They are admitted, not on the basis of grades, but according to their answers to such questions as: What industrial experience have you had? What is your opinion of communal life? What do you think of one of the following: Mussolini, Wilson, Debs, Lenine, Darwin, Marx? Can you live contentedly under semipioneering conditions? And lastly, tell a good joke? Those who enter are expected to be definitely interested in proletarian theories.

Commonwealth varies its curricula each quarter. Its subjects come under the various heads of any school of liberal letters and science. It has a three-year labor course, a two-year preparatory course, and a small high school department. Classes are small, for the student body consists of less than 40; and instruction is given through the method of informal discussion, students as frequently taking the lead as the teachers.

Freedom of Thought

The students who come to Commonwealth seek the utmost enlightenment. No set plan of study requirements is made of them, but after the afternoon's work, and the dinner hour, they burn their coal-oil lamps in the library or dormitories, and their discussions of what they are learning are carried on at all times during the day. Examinations of the formal kind are unknown.

Judge Louis Brandeis, Dr. Miriam van Waters, Kate O'Hare, Dean Roscoe Pound, and Charles Nagel, are some of the prominent social thinkers who have accelerated the growth of Commonwealth in one or more ways. They believe that in such institutions of education as Commonwealth is a partial solution of some of the most pressing problems of the United States.

Visiting a morning's group of classes here was a stimulating experience. The earliest at 7:30 was Director Zeuch's dynamic economics, where discussion passed from the conceptions of Marx to the activities of the longshoremen in the New Orleans strike. The student opinions were unprejudiced, and showed freedom of thought.

On the way to the next class, a heated debate over the technicalities of a form of verse which a student had written was carried on. Every member of the faculty of 10 had that week been required to write at least one piece of free verse in order to test whether the opinion of one of them, that this form is too easily constructed to be considered poetry, was valid. The following session was one in philosophy, and carried on an analysis of present day realism in the light of Aristotelian and Platonic theories.

Two young American engineers who had spent a week on the campus on a leave of absence from their work in Russia, were still a topic of discussion at meal time, although they had concluded their visit several days previously.

That evening there was a game of volley ball until dusk, then those who wished gathered for folk-song singing, and tramped through the hills for a square dance given in the log cabin home of a little cotton farmer. This was a usual day, with some variation.

It is too much to say that Commonwealth has reached a Utopian ideal. It has problems of economic survival, efficient leadership, discipline, and contact with the outside world, for the school has a hilly, wooded setting, and is almost completely isolated.

To Understand Experience

Zeuch, with whom the problem of isolation was discussed, believes that an opportunity for respite and contemplation, apart from their complex lives as workers in society, is what young industrialists require in order that they may fully round out their lives, and gain a full background for the understanding of their experiences. But he also is asking that the teachers spend three months each year in the field, earning their own way, and engaging in mass education of workers.

Commonwealth is not a trade school in any sense of the word, although this is sometimes not understood. The visitor who is familiar with only the conventional type of American school requires a little while to adjust himself to the outstanding freedom, independence of thought, enthusiasm for study, and sincerity and seriousness of purpose that are in its atmosphere. And if he stays a while he will be carried away by the spirit of gaiety and jovial comradeship, which enters into every group undertaking. Commonwealth lacks many things, as, for instance, electric wiring and an exhaustive library—that any other institution may feel helpless without yet it passes the test which, for schools, is perhaps as final as any. To the question, "Would you like to study here?" the answer is almost spontaneously, "Yes."

B. M.

All Students and Teachers at Commonwealth College Share Not Only in Building Up the Institution but in the Daily Maintenance. There Is No Hired Help.

Morning Class—Informal but Earnest—at Commonwealth College.

'Not Only—but Also'

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is sometimes an uncertainty as to the correct placing of such word pairs as *not only, but also; either—or, neither—nor; both, and*—the correlatives, as they are called. The word correlative so applied means corresponding and regularly used together. Let us study for a moment a sentence in which one of these pairs occurs:

She was capable not only as a business woman but also as a home maker.

This word order is correct, while the following is not:

She was not only capable as a business woman but also as a home maker.

What is the rule for the placing of these correlatives? It may be stated simply and will not be found difficult of application. They should immediately precede words or word groups that perform parallel functions in the sentence in which they occur. In the sentence above as given correctly, "not only" is followed by "as a business woman"; "but also" by "as a home maker," word groups that are plainly parallel. In the incorrect form, "not only" is followed by the adjective "capable"; "but also" by "as a home maker," expressions that are clearly not parallel.

Comparing the correct with the incorrect word order in the following examples will make the point clearer:

* * *

WRONG: They were not only hospitable to their chosen friends but to all the families of the neighborhood.

RIGHT: They were hospitable not only to their chosen friends but to all the families of the neighborhood.

WRONG: She was familiar both with the classical and the modern forms.

RIGHT: She was familiar with both the classical and the modern forms.

WRONG: The speaker either spoke too rapidly, or his articulation was indistinct.

RIGHT: The speaker either spoke too rapidly or articulated indistinctly.

WRONG: He neither stated the premise nor the conclusion correctly.

RIGHT: He stated neither the premise nor the conclusion correctly.

* * *

The second sentence in the group may be written also:

She was familiar both with the classical and with the modern forms.

Junior High School Boys Ask for Cooking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Detroit, Mich.

"MAN'S place is in the home" and "Feed the fair sex"—these are the slogans of the boys' home-making clubs. Evidently, the boys are out to show the girls, for boys' cooking clubs are being organized as fast as schools will provide a time and place for them to meet. The teachers have found the boys to be masterly cooks, and pleasant when it comes to washing up the dishes.

The boys' home-making project started, in Michigan at least, rather casually, when about three years ago a Detroit boy, seeing the new and attractive room his school had provided for cooking, asked: "Why can't we have a kitchen? We like to cook as well as the girls." A club was formed whose members were allowed to use the domestic science room after school hours. This proved so popular that the project was incorporated in the city school program as a regular extracurricular activity. Today junior high schools, as a matter of fact, list home-making for boys along with stamp collecting, baby-aeroplane construction, metal work and the more generally accredited masculine hobbies.

Every junior high student is allowed to join one club, which meets once a week in a regular 60-minute period set aside for that purpose. The boys' home-making groups are restricted to approximately 25 members, since that number is all the average school kitchen will accommodate. Waiting lists are long, boys often signing up a year ahead.

The Boys Choose

Among the many phases of home-making open to the boys, cooking is by far the most popular. The boys choose what they want to make, although the teacher tries to direct their choice in such a way that they will learn how to prepare one dish from each general branch of cooking. Having made a tapioca pudding, the boy should have no difficulty in following recipes for other milk deserts; in poaching an egg he learns that all eggs should be cooked at a low temperature. Thus, it is not necessary for him actually to cook every known recipe in order to know how to cook. Recently at a city high school the boys made a lemon pie—crust, filling and meringue—and washed all the dishes in the hour allotted to them.

Boys are particularly interested in the technical side of cooking. They like to discuss food values. They measure ingredients carefully and favor recipes that call for weighing. They want to know why some foods should be baked at a low and others at a high temperature, what happens inside the cake to make it rise and how to keep a roast from shrinking. Twice a year they are allowed to plan and prepare a meal, balancing the foods on the menu according to the latest findings. They take turns serving each other. This leads into another field, the arrangement of the table.

Boys want to know how to set the table properly and how to conduct themselves at dinner or luncheon. Someone has said that every boy has two sets of manners: one for home and the other for outside. Home-making would seem to prove this statement. Certainly the average mother of the average 14-year boy would be surprised if she could hear the questions he asks in home-making class. Evidently he is going to be prepared for his first dinner engagement with a girl, for invariably the junior high boy wants to know how to seat a lady, the proper procedure in getting in and out of taxis, what to do about her wrap and similar details that may sound trivial but loom large in a boy's consciousness. Boys, although they would never admit it, are clannish and afraid of being different; and this shows up in the way they go at the question of etiquette.

Just as interested as they are in details such as these, they do not forget to prepare also for the rough-and-ready life. Accordingly, a few of the club meetings are held out of doors and devoted to camp cookery. One of the experiments that never fails to interest boys is making a fried egg sandwich without any dishes. They heat a rock in the camp fire and fry bacon on it until the entire surface is well greased. A piece of bread toasted on one side with a hole dug out in the center is then laid on the hot rock. The egg is broken on the bread; the yolk, which requires more cooking, going in the hollow and the white spreading out over the remainder of the slice. As soon as this is cooked, a second slice of toast is laid on top, and behold the sandwich! They prepare a whole meal, also, by arranging alternate rounds of steak, one-fourth-inch slices of potato and thinner ones of carrot on a stick. As these roast, the meat juice runs into the vegetables, until, the boys declare, even the carrot tastes good.

Sewing on Buttons

In addition to cooking, the boys learn simple darning, patching, sewing on buttons—the sort of thing a man might have to do in an emergency—as well as ordinary cleaning and pressing.

The popularity of the home-making clubs for boys points to the inclusion of home-making as a regular subject (not extracurricular) in the boy's curriculum as it now is in the girl's. Public schools in Detroit expect to include it as an elective as soon as additional equipment can be provided. The State of Alabama recently established home-making for boys in all public schools and several southern and western states have the question under discussion.

Home-making teachers explain the popularity of the idea by the new attitudes toward the home. It sounds like a paradox to say that home-making is receiving more emphasis as homes apparently receive less. But, this is true: home-making and housekeeping are two distinct things. Home-making is the job of every member of the family; it's up to Father as well as to Mother, to the boys as well as the girls. Perhaps the modern boy senses these new values. At any rate, he is interested in this subject called home-making.

A. B.

The Parent

Farncombe, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Friends:

I so much appreciated an article which I read in the Parent column about teaching children obedience that I wish to send my thanks and tell of some of my experiences with children.

I not long ago started a little school of my own, and the subject of obedience seemed to need attention. There had not been actual disobedience, but promptness to obey seemed lacking. I told the children they were masters of many willing little servants—fingers, feet, tongues, etc. Then we did different exercises and took turns saying "Go" and "Stop" to all these little servants. They all obeyed so quickly!

Then we had some music on the gramophone—a medley of old-fashioned dances, another of nursery rhymes, and we had to do different movements to different tunes, running to our seats at certain periods for a rest. All this necessitated plenty of alertness.

Sometimes we have exercises, pretending we are butterflies, flitting about so quietly, or the wind blowing very softly. Then suddenly a big wind. Each change is made instantly at a given signal.

The children love all this and it certainly does help them to enjoy doing things quickly and to want to obey.

I hope these ideas may be useful to someone else. I am grateful for all the helpful things I have found in the Monitor. (Miss) W. E. L.

* * *

Harvey, Illinois

Dear Friends:

We have three youngsters and during their play years I have found a whistle the most effective way of calling them.

Our children are just like yours and everybody else's, but we have worked out one good plan. While mother prepares dinner, sister sets the table and after the meal, brother immediately clears it and then sister and he do the dishes. You see big brother works, but on Sundays mother and he do them.

And now tell us some of the things you do, won't you? (Mrs.) E. E. C.

Chicago

Dear Friends:

An important and necessary requirement for both mother and child is the matter of respecting each other's privacy.

It is so necessary for a busy mother to withdraw for a few minutes or even a half-hour for quiet thought or study, and a child can be taught early in life to "run away" for just awhile and let mother be quiet." A book, toy, or game will furnish occupation for this period. The close contact between mother and child is a beautiful one, but it loses none of its beauty by being broken for periods of occasional few minutes, for the child needs to learn self-reliance and self-government by not leaning too much upon the person of mother.

Mothers and fathers have such an opportunity and privilege in awakening an appreciation in the child for flowers, trees, birds—all that is beautiful in nature, and developing a love and understanding of these things where none seems to exist. One of the loveliest thoughts on patience I have heard of in regard to children, is voiced by an experienced mother who writes for a Chicago newspaper. She speaks of having patience like nature, who waits for growth to take place, knowing that growth necessarily brings change along with it, though change does not in itself always mean growth. But that waiting which allows for growth, for unfoldment is such a high order of patience when we know that the right qualities are all so worth waiting for; and that, in the fullness of time, they do certainly appear if our gardening has been of the right sort!

With love to all parents everywhere. (Mrs.) H. K. S.

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Picking Your Castle Site

Factors to Consider [illegible] a Lot

By ROLAND SHARP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the barons of old looked about for a castle site, they chose with care. The country lay open before them, but they desired to be in strategic positions. Where did the trade routes run? Were there rivers giving access to the sea? How far was it to fields for farming? These and other questions had to be decided. Then the castle could be erected, usually on some commanding crag overlooking rivers like the Rhine. These castles, with their walled courtyards shielding the smithy and other minor buildings, were forerunners of present-day cities.

Modern families that set out full of expectations to build or buy their first homes, find the thrill of castle hunting, although the country does not lie so open before them as it did to the barons. Many guide posts are needed to direct the modern home buyer in his search for a place where he may enjoy the maximum of fresh air, quiet, convenience to schools, stores and places of employment, and all the other factors of location that go into making a location satisfactory.

Many people know what sort of house they want. Knowledge is not so general as to the best way of locating that house in the larger scheme of city or regional planning and zoning. For most of us, our employment or dominant interests quickly settle the question of general location. We must be at the office, school or shop regularly and without spending too much time getting there. So we may roughly decide that we are to live within a certain distance of our employment, or within a certain time limit that will vary with the speed of transportation available.

Transportation

If we are to live in a small residential city, our transportation problem may be simplified. Most industrial towns have well-developed transit lines. If we are to locate in a suburb of a large city, rapid transportation is of prime importance, whether by road or rail.

We start, then, to survey an area in which we believe there is a homesite to meet our needs. Within this area there may be several political subdivisions, such as small suburban cities or towns. Some one of these may appeal to us by its general tone of activity, good taste, or civic efficiency. It is well to look into the conduct of government in all prospective places of residence. How does the tax rate compare with that of other nearby towns? Is there ample police and fire protection? Is the city zoned? Is there a city planning board? This information is easily obtainable by inquiries at the city hall or from civic groups.

Size of Investment

Before going too far in preliminary decisions, the buyer would do well to determine what investment it is wise for him to make. Normally he wants to live among people with similar tastes and financial status. In order not to overstep his financial ability, he should take into account that initial cost and monthly payments are by no means the only expenses connected with buying a home. There are taxes, repairs, and a possible need for refinancing.

A rough guide to what a home should cost the average small home owner is given in a report on the Neighborhoods of Small Homes, by Robert Whitten and Thomas Adams. These authors find that the annual average rental in cases covered in their survey amounts to 10 per cent of the value of the property. In other words, a rental of $60 a month would be sufficient to justify undertaking a home with total outlay of $7200 over a period of 10 years. These authors allow 18 to 20 per cent of the family budget for rent, although they find that many families are paying more than this to secure satisfying homes.

Having decided how large an investment is to be made, the next question is the proportion of total cost between lot and house. This is important from a resale standpoint. A too expensive house in a neighborhood of relatively cheap ones is out of place, just as a too inexpensive one would be in a wealthy neighborhood. Although the original builder might be content to erect a house better than the neighborhood justifies, subsequent buyers are apt to find this a bar to investment.

With the increasing number of cities that are being "zoned," it is well for the buyer to find out whether this is true of the area he is considering. Zoning simply means that the community is divided into areas within which certain things may or may not be done with buildings. There are three types of zones, of which the first chiefly concerns home buyers. This type is the so-called "use zone," and relates to purposes for which the building is to be used.

Three main "uses" are recognized—residential, commercial and industrial. The home owner obviously must exercise care to avoid having commercial properties locate next door. To do this, he must make sure that the section in which he buys is zoned for residences. In cities that are not zoned, he must exercise judgment to locate where business is least likely to encroach. In cities that are zoned, it is well to determine how well the zoning ordinances are enforced. Otherwise, one may wake up some morning to find a gasoline filling station going in at the corner of his street, or brick walls rising on his property line.

There are also various types of residential zones, to permit one-family homes, two-family homes and apartment houses. If the buyer desires to live in a one-family neighborhood, he should make sure the district is not zoned for apartment houses or dual houses.

An important zoning consideration is the location of neighborhood shopping centers with reference to the prospective home site. Modern practice tends to locate these at intersections within easy reach of residential areas.

Full information on zoning should be available by request at one's city hall, or through realtors.

[This is the first of two articles on "Choosing the Home Site." The second, taking up points on how City Planning affects the choice of location, will appear soon.]

© K. Morrison

"Bannits" in Broadway, in the Cotswolds, Was Once in Part an Inn. The Unusual Little Forecourt Is Seen in Upper Left. Below—An Immense Fireplace With Settle Inside. At the Right, the Dining Room.

Once an English Wayside Inn

'Bannits' Now a House to Dream About

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SOME houses stand out in memory because their gardens are in perfect keeping with their architecture. Others leave an impression of happy relationship between the style of the exterior and scheme of interior decoration. But the ideal combination of threefold unity between the house, its setting and its furnishings is so comparatively infrequent that, when encountered, it produces a feeling of deep satisfaction.

"Bannits" in Broadway is a delightful old home which fulfills this threefold requirement. It does even more. It harmonizes not only with its immediate layout, but with its neighbors and with the general character of the surrounding country. This is paying it great tribute, for the standard of natural and artistic beauty in its environment is high.

Broadway is one of England's "show" villages. It has become so not only because it is on the main road from Stratford-on-Avon to many points of interest in the west and south of England, but because it possesses an unusual number of beautiful old houses. They are all constructed of warm beige stone quarried locally. Most of them were put up during the best period of Cotswold building, namely, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Small Forecourt

"Bannits" embodies most of those pleasing features which give Cotswold architecture its peculiar charm. The high-pitched roof is of weathered stone slates. It is broken at intervals by well-designed dormer windows which are surmounted by drip stones. So are the other windows. All have small panes inserted between substantial stone mullions.

Besides these characteristic Cotswold traits shared in common with many other houses in the village, "Bannits" possesses a special attraction in the shape of a small forecourt. It is semi-private, being screened by a low stone wall from the public highroad and even from the view of guests approaching along the front path.

The treatment of the whole area between the house and the highway is very effective. There is a wide lawn whose smooth expanse is broken by a few shade trees. It is divided by a straight path leading from the gate to the forecourt. This lawn, exposed to the scrutiny of the passer-by, is dignified and non-committal, as befits its public position. But the forecourt strikes a more intimate note. It welcomes those who pass across it to the front door by its brilliant display of flowers massed in a border along the house walls. Myriads of starry blossoms grow in clusters between the cracks of the paving. The entrance from this forecourt to the carriage drive on one side is marked by bushes of fragrant lavender.

The house was originally a single dwelling. But at some period it had been cut up into two cottages. A hundred years ago one of these was an inn.

When "Bannits" was remodeled a few years ago, the interior was thoroughly renovated. Not only was it restored to its original condition as a single house but also two wings were added. One contains a large drawing room. This wing was built at right angles to the old house. It overlooks the courtyard at the back. Between two Tudor bay windows is a recess which forms a pleasant loggia.

As may be imagined, the kitchen arrangements and sanitation were most elementary when "Bannits" was an inn. One outer wall was removed and a wing added. It provides space for up-to-date kitchen premises and for bathrooms on the upper floors. This kitchen wing is so constructed that it does not clash with the beautiful Old World architecture of the main building. In fact, it is only visible from one side of the house.

For the Pavings

The outer house wall, which was taken down to effect these changes, was no less than five feet thick. So there was an abundance of old stone available for the making of the paved courts at the front and back of the house.

What was formerly the taproom of the inn has become a hospitable lounge hall. Its fireplace is at least 12 feet long and is so deep that a lovers' seat is comfortably accommodated inside.

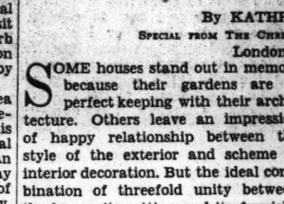
Before the restoration, the interior of the fireplace was open to the sky. The reconstruction has been so well done that most of the old features have been retained. The hearth, though smaller, still has an Old World look. There is still a niche in the stone work where tinder boxes used to be kept.

Barrel-Shaped Ceiling

Opening into the lounge hall is the dining room which probably was used as the kitchen in the old days. Passing through it the visitor finds himself in the new drawing room. It has a barrel-shaped ceiling and the plaster designs which decorate it are Jacobean in type. The fireplace is an adaptation of one in a well-known Cotswold manor house. The immense bay window has many lights embellished with devices in stained glass.

The cushioned window seat in this bay must be a most tempting spot for members of the household, for it offers an entrancing view of the flowering courtyard outside. This courtyard is even more fascinating than the one in front of the house. Rambler roses have entwined themselves around the casement windows. In places the paving stones are literally covered with the mauve, pink and white blossoms of the rock plants that have found lodgment in the cracks. Among the decorative plants growing at the base of the house wall are lychnis chalcedonica with their flaming clusters of scarlet and the rich contrasting blue of tall delphiniums.

Roses trailing from standards mark the entrance from this courtyard to the garden beyond. It is most attractively laid out. Just behind the house is a series of lawns on different levels separated by low stone walls. A long path divides these lawns from the three gardens running parallel. These three occupy a long strip of land behind the garage. They comprise a rose garden, a walk between a double herbaceous border and a small formal garden on a lower level at the far end.



From "Garden Pools," by Ramsey and Lawrence (Macmillan).

Delphiniums From Seed

Few gardeners ever have enough hardy larkspur. The tall azure spikes of delphinium are a notable part of the garden picture from late June until frost. This perennial is easily accommodated in the smallest garden, since it may be tucked between other plants, which serve to screen it while it is temporarily out of bloom. If the plants are cut back immediately after blooming, a second crop follows. Indeed, many gardeners coax a third showing, which usually appears at frost-time.

Few perennials are as easy to grow from seed as the delphinium. Fresh seed, gathered as soon as it is ripe, will germinate quickly, and plants grown therefrom will flower the following year. With the delphinium, it is more satisfactory to increase one's stock from seed than from root division.

The selection of seed should start when the plants are in bloom. The terminal spike of the tallest stalk should be saved for seed, the lesser stalks and the branches being removed so as to encourage the second showing of flowers. The seed-spike should be watched carefully so that the seeds can be gathered as soon as ripe. As each pod turns brown and opens, it should be cut off and the seed planted. The seed-bed should be fertile and well cultivated. Care should be taken not to plant the seeds too deeply, lest germination be delayed.

Most gardeners find that the young plants do best in a partially shaded bed. In any case, the seed-bed should not be exposed to the glare of the afternoon sun. The young plants should be set about six inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle. They will either be left in the seed-bed for the winter, or may be put in their permanent places.

The growing of delphinium from seed is interesting because of the variations found in the seedlings. Usually no two are exactly alike, and few, if any, resemble their parent. One gardener found that out of 20 seedlings grown from seed of a small-flowered "bee" larkspur, not one resembled the parent in size of flower. The flowers were of various shades of dark and medium blue, some with black "bees," others with yellowish-brown, and still others with a white center in place of the dark one.

Transplanting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cos Cob, Conn.

July in the northern part of the United States is transplanting time for annuals. Some gardeners sow the seed where the plants are to grow, while others, having more space, make a seed-bed. Even when the seedlings are growing in the spot in which they are to bloom, they must be transplanted if neatness and proper spacing is desired. This rule cannot apply to poppies and others which resent disturbance. If these are to be well-grown, it is necessary to thin the seedlings by pulling them out.

If care is taken, every seedling should come through the process of transplanting not only alive, but without suffering a serious setback in growth. If seedlings are to be reset in the spot in which they have grown, the first step is to take up all of the seedlings. A generous amount of soil should be taken up with each plant, or group of plants. These should then be placed in a container of some sort, sprinkled with water and set in a cool place until the soil in which they are to be replaced is prepared to receive them. This soil should be thoroughly cultivated and fertilized. It is advisable to place a small amount of "quick," balanced fertilizer in each hole. The fertilizer should be mixed into the soil just below that in which the roots of the plant will rest. After the plant is firmly set in the ground water is applied at its roots.

The ideal day for doing transplanting is a cool, cloudy one. If such a day fails to come in time, it is necessary to protect the newly-set plants from the warm sun of afternoon. Berry baskets are ideal for this purpose, being light and vented to admit air. Wise gardeners save all berry, grape and peach baskets, for one cannot have too many.

Iris for Next Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LATE July in the northern United States is transplanting time for irises. If this is done carefully at this time, the plants will become thoroughly established before the onset of winter, and flowers can be expected the following spring. Most varieties of irises multiply so rapidly that the clumps require division at least every three years. More and better flowers are given by small, thrifty clumps than by those that have grown into a matted mass of rhizomes and foliage.

The "German," or bearded irises, the group to which the large-flowered garden types with fleshy roots, or rhizomes, are generally assigned, do their best in sunny, well-drained situations. They will, however, bloom in partial shade providing the drainage is good. The soil into which irises are to be planted should be well-cultivated and fertile. Lime should be applied if there is a tendency toward acidity in the soil. The rhizomes should be set just below the surface of the soil, so that they will remain partly above the ground after the newly set plants have received a thorough wetting. If one tries in the beginning to leave the rhizomes partly above ground, heavy rains and winter weather are liable to wash them entirely out. After transplanting, the foliage of the iris is usually cut back one-half its length. The clumps should be kept free of weeds and dead leaves, for the plants are benefited if their rhizomes bake a bit in the sun.

Great thought should be given to the placing of irises. These plants occupy a great deal of space, and are out of bloom from July onward, so plans must be made to insure succession of bloom. A few bulbs of the Early, Cottage, and Darwin tulips can be planted around and between the clumps. The Earlies will be enhanced by the background of young foliage, while the Cottage and Darwin tulips will bloom just before, and for a short time with, the irises. For summer effect, gladiolus and galtonia (summer hyacinth) can be used. If planted at intervals, the gladiolus will bloom in succession from July until frost. Tiger lilies will push their way through the strongest clump of irises, and do them no harm if not too numerous.

The color range of the newer, improved irises shows a wealth of beautiful shades and combinations. It is difficult, indeed, to choose a few, for once seen one wants them all. A few favorites, however, are: Mother-of-Pearl, well-described by its name; Innocenza, creamy-white; Shekinah, light-yellow shaded amber; Lohengrin, violet; Madame Chereau, white edged blue; Isoline, deep lilac, purple and bronze; Ambassadeur, deep lavender and bronze. The older irises are worth growing, too, and it is to be hoped that they will not become "lost" in the flood of newer and showier types. Iris florentina, the orris-root, which shows its fragrant flowers a bit earlier than most, is unstintingly described by an English novelist, who calls it "moth-white." Pallida dalmatica bears noble stems of lavender flowers, Flavescens, or Canary Bird, is soft yellow, and an effective companion for the old-time "purple flag."

When planting irises we must not limit ourselves to the bearded, or "German" sorts. The dainty Iris sibirica, deep violet-blue and glistening white, begins to show its flowers just as the bearded sorts are on the wane. The narrow, graceful foliage of the Siberian iris is decorative all summer, and the plant does well in the shade. Snow Queen and Perry's Blue are excellent varieties of this type. Early-flowering irises, such as the pumila hybrids and the native cristata, bloom with the spring bulbs. Pumila is to be had in blue, violet-purple, yellow, and white, while cristata is lilac-blue. The well-known Japanese iris (Kaempferi) produces its great, flat blooms in July. It reaches perfection in a moist situation. Iris pseudacorus, the lusty yellow flag, is attractive, as is that airy native of our Eastern swamps, versicolor.

For a moist, partly shaded position an effective combination would consist of: pale yellow balsam (impatiens), tuberous-rooted begonia, with edging of nemophila, dwarf lobelia, or asperula.

A Children's Garden

I see the garden thicket's shade
Where all the summer long we played,
And gardens set and houses made,
Our early work and late.

Mary Howitt.

Everyone who was brought up in a garden and had the joy of playing in one through the long summer days when a child, will best understand all a garden can mean to childhood.

Every garden, large or small, should have a part of it reserved for the children and when the family moves from the indoor living rooms to the outdoor terraces and gardens, the children, also, should have a garden all their very own to move into.

The children's garden should be made attractive with "features"—just like the grown-ups' garden. A garden of two or more levels with steps; a walk of narrow stepping stones irregularly placed so that it will be something of a feat for the children to stay on them; a small pool with bright-colored fish and some water lilies; a table for "tea parties," of course; a swing or two, a tree, a small ladder (children must climb), a sand pile, bird houses, gayly painted garden tools, and above all a little mystery—something that appeals to the imagination. A few large bushes make delightful places for the "I spy" game; blue violets planted in unexpected nooks so it will be "fun" to find and pick them in the early springtime; "daffydowndillies," pansies, jack-in-the-pulpits, "thimbles" (foxgloves), the yellow evening primrose that suddenly "pops" open at 7 o'clock in the evening (without fail, according to the sun, not daylight saving), tall hollyhocks whose showy flowers are just beyond easy reach, always have had and always will have an appeal to childhood. A garden built on these lines will interest the children and cultivate their natural love for flowers and birds and the great outdoors, and memories of happy childhood days spent in a loved and cherished garden will linger through all the years. L. S. M.

Sitting Outdoors

THE warm days of June bring thoughts of furnishings for the garden. The garden makes a charming sitting place for the warm days, and the custom of using it as an out-of-door living room is increasingly popular each season. To make the garden a restful place, comfortable seats must be supplied. At the same time, there must be reasonable resistance to the effects of weather. The beauty of the garden will be more keenly appreciated if one is able to live in it a part of the time each day. Too, it is a charming place for informal entertaining and for reading. Letter writing and similar minor tasks are more enjoyable when performed within the cool and fragrant confines of the garden.

The amount of furniture to be used, of course, depends upon the size and type of the garden. One must avoid having too many pieces in the small garden lest the furniture tend to distract the eye from the flowers. A shaded nook will prove the ideal spot, but it must be one from which those sitting have a good view of the garden. Where space is at a premium, benches may be used in place of chairs. A table will be wanted for writing and other tasks, as well as for the serving of out-of-door repasts. If this table has a waterproof drawer, many trips to the house will be saved.

Cushions are an important feature of garden chairs and benches. These must be as rain resistant as possible. Nowadays oilcloth may be procured in attractive designs. Gay checked and polka-dotted patterns are effective for the garden that is simple in design.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

HOMES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OFFER EXAMPLES OF EARLY AND MODERN STYLES THAT ARE OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY AND STIMULATING VARIETY

Photographs by courtesy of John B. Holtzclaw Co., Los Angeles

Beauty and Comfort Budgeted

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

New York

THE Art Center at 65 East Fifty-sixth Street is showing until Sept. 12 three suites of interiors which are imaginative and thought-provoking. The furnishings have been assembled to prove that people with very moderate incomes can decorate two or three rooms at astonishingly low figures, doing it pleasantly and without slavery to standardized forms.

The most expensive of these apartments, which consists of a living room, bedroom and kitchen, has in view a family of two or three with an income of $5400. The cost of every article has been itemized and the total is $725.91.

The apartment is contemporary in style and often original in its details. The living room has a plaid rug, of pink, green and buff lines on a brown ground. The walls—which, of course, are supposed to be papered for the tenant—are covered with a horizontally striped paper in graduated greens, broken by gold threads. The furniture is painted black, the couch and one chair covered with dark salmon corduroy rep—a handsome, durable and low-priced material. The second armchair has green cotton rep. Two end tables go with the couch and a low table in front of it suggests—at this season—fruit juices and cracked ice. This group is nicely balanced by the bookshelves, chair and occasional table opposite. Between the two windows stands the comfortable desk with abundant table room, shelves and drawers.

Making Merry

Thus far the charm of this room has been largely its simplicity of line and airy spaciousness, achieved by the clever balance of black masses and tracery against areas of color. But, having established a dignified personality, it begins to wise-crack quite delightfully! It uses, for instance, a jelly mold as a vase. Muffin and cake tins hold within their prettily scalloped sides rubber bands, pens and clips. The sconces through which the light filters pleasantly are graters, well-shaped commodities that might be further enhanced as ornaments by a judicious use of paints. An ice water set and also the lamps have much of the pleasant surface tone of pewter, actually, however, they are aluminum, light to the touch and light on the purse. The cost of this room is $392.13.

The bedroom, budgeted at $285.41, contains five substantial pieces besides adequate accessories. The washable wall covering is patterned in elusive leaf forms in gray, beige white and pale pink. The furniture is a light maple, and the double bed, which has visible neither sides nor foot, turns its headboard into a bookshelf. This very interesting model may be bought for $22.75 exclusive of springs and mattress. The remaining furniture includes dressing table, chest of drawers, boudoir chair, an ottoman, and one table taken from a nest of three.

Like the living room, this bedroom makes merry with its accessories. On the wooden valance above the window is a row of fish-shaped tin molds, which describe pretty curves. The lamp on the dressing table is a large kitchen funnel, jointed to a standard and revealing a bulb in its depths. Aluminum plays the rôle of pewter in two console lamps and a floor lamp. The pretty, comical tins and molds are not in the same vein with the sophisticated aviary composed of inquisitive little birds and pedantic penguins in blown glass which Marianna Van Allesh has contributed. One feels two personalities at work in this room and although each has enunciated interesting ideas they are not completely integrated.

The kitchen costs $48.37, exclusive of the sink, refrigerator and gas range, which are supposed to be contributed by the landlord. It is done in vermillion and cream color with accents of blue. The wall paper presents blue and green squares—almost like music notes—on a red check. The oilcloth is similar. Red and white large-check curtains, a red kettle, red containers, and red-trimmed utensils brighten the room. A bridge table and chairs are set out for a meal to be served on a red-white-and-blue plaid cloth and with red beetleware dishes. It cannot be said that this kitchen is equipped for any but the most sketchy cooking, but it is altogether prepared to promote a cheerful attitude in the worker.

For a Smaller Budget

The second apartment consists also of living room, bedroom and kitchen, is designed for a couple living on $40 a week and may be had for $421.96.

The living room, listed at $250.31, is done in a mahogany of eighteenth century style, and its color theme is green and rose. It is amply furnished with couch, easy chairs and tables and decorated with attractive upholstery and accessories.

The bedroom has an interesting background, against which the richly toned maple furniture stands out attractively. The substantial double bed, chiffonier, dressing table, chairs and ottoman are of Swedish cottage style. These furnishings and the accessories are estimated to cost $151.92.

The kitchen, costing $19.72, decorates with light green paint its range, ice box cupboard and its utensils as well as a tricky little stool which opens into a ladder.

A Bachelor's Apartment

A man's room has a sleeping alcove to which is given the new name, "bunk room." The large living room is covered as far as the chair rail with a landscape paper. The maple furniture has an intimate charm, accented by the low, cosy green-lined bookshelves along one way. A few modern ideas have crept into the designs, as is witnessed by a chaise longue in two separate pieces, chair and ottoman, cushioned in terra cotta. Taste and originality have been employed in the choice of fabrics. On one armchair is used an attractive woven textile showing small terra-cotta squares on a cream background; the upholstery on the back is stitched lengthwise into nine cylindrical cushions. Another chair uses a calico-patterned seat covering in red-browns.

Passing into the bunk room one is again pleased by a woven textile, chosen for the bedspread. It is of a warm sepia tone obtained by a terra-cotta pattern on a red-flecked beige ground. The design, a house bordered by a large tree, is arranged in medallions. The budget is $403.18 and is planned for a man earning $60 a week.

Seventeenth Century Beakers

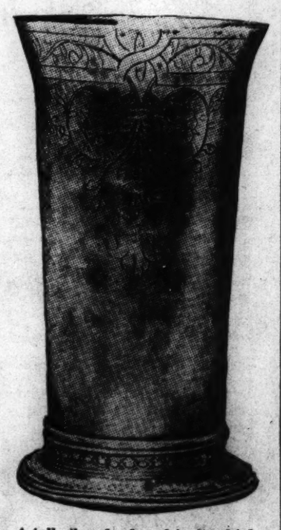
By "COLLECTOR"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE recent sale of a "nest" of three silver beakers, made in 1697, during the reign of King William III, for the sum of more than £400, calls attention to a fascinating object of the quest of collectors both "large" and "small."

The beakers in question were of nearly cylindrical shape, engraved with coats-of-arms and what is called



A tall silver beaker, 6 inches high, made in London in 1617

"scroll mantling." They were respectively 4, 4⅛ and 4¼ ins. high and were designed to fit, or nest, one into the other. Thus the owner might take his own cups about with him when traveling, as was customary in ancient days.

The beaker is one of the most charming, useful, decorative and, on occasion, one of the most inexpensive objects wrought by ancient English and foreign goldsmiths to find its way into the auction room today. Collectors have long ago discovered that a beaker when placed by itself on the shelf of an old oaken court cupboard, gate-leg table, bureau, wall-shelf, or other piece of furniture, enhances surprisingly the appearance of the piece. It is withal the ideal container alike for garden or hot-house flowers.

These cups are often shaped like the modern glass tumbler and are cylindrical in form, slightly widening toward the top. In the time of "Good Queen Bess" and King James I they were generally embossed in low relief or else engraved with foliage and strap-work. Early examples bring high prices, but specimens wrought in Georgian days and delightful examples made on the Continent in the seventeenth century and onward are well within the reach of the small collector.

A prominent West End dealer in old silver informed me the other day that the high prices still asked and received for early English beakers, despite the business depression, are turning the thoughts of many small collectors of beakers in the direction of old foreign pieces for which London, curiously enough, affords an excellent market. Many of these graceful foreign cups are beautifully engraved.

Scottish, French and Scandinavian

A collector friend recently purchased for approximately £5 a lovely Scandinavian beaker made in the late seventeenth century, about the same date as the three English ones sold for £400—which indeed it closely resembled. This real bargain was enriched by some fine contemporary scroll engraving. Additional interest was lent to the piece by a pricked or pounced inscription running round the top of the cup. Still faintly legible, it read, "ERINDRING FRA A. L. TILL C. M." ("Remembrance from A. L. to C. M.") Some of the slenderer Scandinavian beakers are hung down the sides with silver bells shaped like cymbals, which jingle when the cup is used.

The same collector acquired more recently for less than £1 apiece an early nineteenth century, tall, Dutch silver beaker richly embossed with roses and other foliage. Also, a smaller French example of the same period tastefully engraved with sprays of flowers and leaves and bearing the early owner's engraved initials.

The Scandinavian example when last I saw it stood filled with sprays of rose-red Japonica, on a shelf of this collector's prized court cupboard. The Dutch and French examples, gay with cheiranthus, or Siberian wallflower, was on his Queen Anne bureau. A fourth beaker, made of Georgian pewter and also filled with flowers, occupied the place of honor among his "garnish" of old pewter.

Beakers of plain, or silver-mounted, horn were also made in Georgian times and may often be picked up for

One of a set of three silver beakers, made in England in 1697. The illustration is half actual size

the proverbial "song." All combine use with delightful ornament.

Was Once Cardinal Wolsey's

The most valuable beaker I know of is that owned by Lady Louis Mountbatten and was inherited from her grandfather, Sir Ernest Cassel, that great collector of old English silver. It is a smallish silver specimen, only 3½ inches high and plated with gold, and is said to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey before King Henry VIII despoiled that prelate of his vast treasures of plate.

The "Wolsey beaker," as it is known among collectors, bears hall-marks showing it was made in London in 1496, during the reign of King Henry VII. The lower part of it is ornamented with straps in the form of horseshoe or farrier's nails, to enable it to be readily gripped and held in the hand. Hence, the term "grip cup" by which this historic piece is alternately known. When put up to auction in 1902, it brought £1270 and would today realize many times that sum.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY styles in home furnishings, as well as the latest contemporary standards, find favor in the fine homes of southern California, as may be seen in the settings which are pictured here. It is natural that the similar climate of Italy should lead to a tendency toward the Italian style of architecture in this section of the Pacific slope. At the left is a picture of a living-room corner of a Beverley Hills home in which this Mediterranean aspect is the motive. The hand-textured plaster of the walls is in soft parchment color, the deeply paneled ceiling being in old gold and soft blue-green, colors that are seen also in the draperies. Tapestries and rug are of harmonizing tone and are important examples of these two forms of textiles.

A corner of the library in the same home may be seen at the right. Here the walls are paneled in oak in an early Georgian manner, the carving of the overmantel panel being reminiscent of Grinling Gibbons. Crewel work draperies, a petit point fire screen, tapestry chair covers, oriental rugs, are the fabrics that contribute to the total scheme. An important detail is the striking portrait over the fireplace.

In contrast to these standards of two hundred years ago, is the middle picture, which shows a dressing room in a Santa Barbara home—an expression of conservative modernist taste. Unity in the whole effect is secured through the flower-like design of the rug and directly above it a lighting fixture in similar form. The wood of the furniture is silver-gray maple, the walls being finished in rose, silver and gray. These colors, with gold and green accents, are found in the rug. The lighting of the dressing table is from frosted glass panels at either side of a mirror that is decorated in its upper half with a pattern of conventionalized draperies.

Gifts of a Princess

London

It was interesting to see that two antiques were among the presents given to Princess Elizabeth, the elder daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, on her fifth birthday. They were two school handwriting exercises written 1½ centuries ago by Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III, and by the Duke of York, her brother. These historic documents originally belonged to Lady Charlotte Finch, governess to the two children. The exercises are typical copybook maxims.

That of Princess Elizabeth, written in 1783, is, "Fortune takes away nothing but what she gave, but she gives not virtue, therefore virtue is a good which she cannot make (take?) away."

The Duke of York's, dated 1771 and signed "Frederick," reads as follows:

"True honour is the bright sun which warms and nourishes noble souls to noble actions. It elevates our thoughts, dignifies our lives, and points every deed towards heaven, the place of its birth."

Two Hints—Two Rooms

Have you a room ideal which is being repressed? The guest room, being used only occasionally, may be the place to express that desire. One fairy-like creation had walls covered with silver paper, a rug silvery gray, chair frames and dressing table silvered. Curtains were apricot organdy; drapes, pale green satin, with pleats stitched the entire length. Chair upholstery, bedspreads, and dressing table skirt were the same green, embroidered in apricot.

* * *

A sunroom always gives one an opportunity to display originality. One striking example employed black glass on the top of tables and bookcases. The latter were built to fit at either end of a davenport. Chairs and davenport were unholstered in blue-green suede cloth. Drapes were hand-blocked linen, in rust, blue-green and black. Some of this material was used for loose cushions on the davenport. The floor was covered with linoleum—blue-green, black and rust. D. M. R.

A Dean's Desk

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

IN ITS setting of dignified casement windows that framed the green of the campus, and of book shelves lining the walls to the ceiling, the broad walnut desk of the dean quickly held the eye of all who crossed the office threshhold.

There was something imposing about the tooled leather portfolios spread on its top, the jaunty greenish-blue quill, the miniature metal animals standing like manikins awaiting their master's bidding. No student, however weighty might be his mission to this center of authority, could fail to gather a certain impression of dignity and luxury from this beautifully appointed desk.

Others there are—those cluttered with business orders; those shielding a typewriter swung underneath; those crowded with pupils' neatly folded themes. Glass-topped desks also, protecting photographs of children—dad's favorites; desks of business executives, with their "out-going" and "in-coming" trays, holding, for a passing moment, the swift current of modern business transactions.

But this desk of the dean emeritus—the work bench of one long experienced in law—was rich in distinction. Waiting for him to arrive, I hesitatingly ventured a remark to his secretary about the brilliant quill. The comment proved to be a happy one, for it led her to reveal just what I wanted to know.

"You see, Mrs. ——, the dean's wife is responsible," she said. "She comes in often to add another home-like touch. She knows just what he prefers. These soft leather portfolios were hand-tooled in Morocco, and brought back by the dean on his last trip from Africa." Then she explained how the other equipment had been assembled.

Tapestry resembling stained-glass windows went into the making of two large folders. The fabric had been taken to a bookbinder to be made into these useful and attractive desk accessories. Papers and even books were slipped between the folders, leaving a tidy-looking desk, for the dean enjoys order and neatness.

A snakelike roll lay in front of the blotter. It was so rich and satiny with its ends frayed into tassels that it aroused my curiosity. This pleased the secretary, because she herself had made it as a gift to her superior officer. It was a paper weight. Braided metallic ribbon in colors simulating a Persian rug was sewed together lengthwise, she explained. It was then turned inside out, forming a long tube. Both ends were frayed back about three inches, making graceful tassels. One end was gathered and firmly tied above the tassel. Tiny shot was poured into it through a funnel. When filled to the opposite tassel the tube was stoutly bound at that end also. This made a pliable and heavy paper weight which could reach over many papers spread out on the desk.

The wooden mail tray had been covered with gay wrapping paper pasted to the wood, making a dignified box of black background spangled with little gold stars. Among these rich portfolios strutted little animals—a camel, an elephant and a llama—gifts of students and bearing associations dear to the heart of the dean. "St. Ives" in china give his professional touch from one corner. The impression left by these lovely, unique furnishings is indelible on one visitor's memory. M. R. Z.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Picasso and Modern Art

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

MAUD DALE has told us that "Picasso is the figure of our more complex life and art today," and there is so much truth in this assertion that Picasso is *the* representative painter of our time, that his work, whether we like it or not, must be studied if we want to know the direction in which modern art is trending. Londoners have had a good opportunity of doing this at an exhibition in the Lefevre Galleries, which contains representative examples of Picasso's activity in paint during the last 30 years.

Picasso is now treated like an old master, his work divided up into a number of "periods" with a label attached to each; but the plain man may be forgiven if he considers that Picasso's work has grown more and more incomprehensible, his inventions becoming more and more bewildering, with now and again a lapse into something like lucidity.

The truth would appear to be that Picasso is a restless inventor, always crying out, like Alexander the Great, for new worlds to conquer. He began normally enough, and his early works are still, in the opinion of many people, not only the easiest to comprehend but the best. Born at Malaga in 1881, this young Spaniard came to Paris when he was only 19. For the next four years (1901-1904) he made blue so much the predominant color in his paintings that his work of this time is known as his "Blue Period." Reticent in color, these paintings are classical in their firm drawing and clear-hewn design. All can understand such examples as the figure composition entitled "La Vie" or the beautiful half-length, "The Virgin of Toledo." In the works of this period there is a beauty clear to all and often a pathos that expresses a tender feeling for humanity.

Cubism

But about 1908 Picasso became interested in Negro and savage art and his sense of form grows ruder and more primitive. He appears to be painting not human beings but roughly hewn wooden idols and fetishes, seeking to give a new expression to old forms of savage origin. From this interest in the roughly carved it was but a step to that geometrical and angular rendering of form which was the beginning of Cubism. When this translation of nature's rounded forms into geometrical figures began to pall on the artist, he found a fresh fillip by arbitrarily arranging in one picture different aspects of different sections of what was nominally his subject. Bits of profiles were combined with bits of full-face and bits of three-quarter-face, till the result appeared to the uninitiated like a jig-saw puzzle. After emphasizing the "volumes," the third-dimensional quality in these assorted objects, Picasso momentarily deserted this plastic emphasis for a flatter and more two-dimensional treatment.

A visit to Rome during the war revived his interest in the antique, and his Second Cubist style was followed by the Roman Period, during which Picasso reverted to normality and painted heroic heads and figures with precise clarity. During the last 10 years he has alternately painted these Roman heads and abstract paintings, but still more recently his abstract paintings have become less geometrical and taken the form of strange monsters suggestive of steel traps, sinister in their hint of voracious beaks and maws, mechanical, dehumanized but threatening. These are his latest productions, and while he retains all his old skill in craftsmanship and the manipulation of paint, while in these he achieves a certain simplicity and morbid grandeur, we cannot help lamenting the absence of that beauty and human feeling which distinguished his earlier work.

An Instructive Career

Of the cleverness of Picasso, of his extraordinary originality, and of the power of his work there can be no question. But are newness and force such desirable qualities in a work that of themselves they make it rank as great art? These later works of Picasso have a kind of distinction that we must admit, but who can say that they ever possess the charm we found in his more normal paintings? We may live in a mechanical age, but are we reconciled to taking our ideals of beauty from machinery? For my part I confess I find "The Two Sisters," which Picasso painted 10 years ago, far more likely to please and hold the admiration of posterity than any of the strange "Abstractions" which the artist exhibited in New York last January.

The career of Picasso is instructive because it illustrates what happens when a man of great talent is devoted to novelty above all else. The search for ever a new thing seems to lead him away from common humanity into a realm of imagination where it is neither easy, nor perhaps wise, for others to follow. For this search for novelty seems to lead to sheer pessimism. Nothing that exists seems to be good enough to paint, and when this stage has been reached it becomes fatally easy for a versatile artist to imagine something new and bad.

It is the fashion of the moment to say that art has nothing to do with morals, but surely it has a great deal to do with the emotions. Who can say that the emotions evoked by Picasso's latest Abstractions are noble and inspiring? Do they call up feelings of love and tenderness, or do they rouse feelings of fear and dread? If they are exciting, I confess this kind of excitement seems to me pernicious, because it is divorced from all the kindlier human feelings. It is not cleverness, originality or force alone that we admire in a Rembrandt, a Titian or a Michelangelo, for while we respect the profound technical achievements of these great masters, we are always conscious in their works of a warmth of human feeling. Novelty may win the plaudits of a day, but it is not enough to secure the admiration of all time. Consequently when we consider the genius of Picasso—and undeniably the artist has genius—we are driven to the conclusion that greatness in art is not so much the invention of a new thing, as giving a new expression and new revelation of the old things which have moved humanity from time immemorial.

Malvern's Film Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALVERN — For two years past Malvern has had a highly successful theater festival in August. This year it is to have festivals both of the theater and of the cinema. In addition to Sir Barry Jackson's conspectus of the progress of British drama, there will be shown in Malvern, Aug. 3 to 22, a selection of pictures illustrating the development of the talkie. Among the films to be exhibited, under the auspices of John Maxwell of British International Pictures, will be "Glamour," "Dreyfus," "The Skin Game," "Keepers of Youth" and "Tell England." G. Bernard Shaw's first talkie, "How He Lied to Her Husband," will be shown at all performances.

"Poised." Painting by Anthony Thieme. In the North Shore Arts Association Show, East Gloucester, Mass.

Ukrainian Peasant Woman in the Soviet Film, "Earth."

New Soviet Film Tendencies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

SOVIET art has made some of its most vigorous and distinctive contributions in the motion picture field. Such films as Sergei Eisenstein's "Armoured Cruiser Potemkin" and V. Pudovkin's "Storm Over Asia" (known in Russia under the title, "Descendant of Genghiz Khan") have become internationally famous; and the very fact that in some countries Soviet films have been especially marked out for censorship is, in a sense, a tribute to their vitality.

Among other distinguished Soviet films one may mention Pudovkin's "Mother" and "End of St. Petersburg," the first being based on Maxim Gorky's story of the same name, while the second is a dramatization of war and revolution; Eisenstein's "October," a picture of the Bolshevik Revolution, and two works by the Ukrainian producer, A. Dovzhenko, "Arsenal" and "Earth." Dovzhenko, although perhaps less known abroad than are Eisenstein and Pudovkin, is a genius of the first order. "Arsenal" is a deeply moving dramatization of a sanguinary episode of civil war in Ukrainia, the revolt of the workers in the Kiev arsenal against the Ukrainian nationalist government. "Earth" treats a familiar propagandist Soviet theme, the change of village life after the organization of the collective farm and the arrival of the tractor, but handles this theme with a freshness, originality and feeling for nature and for individual characters which the ordinary propagandist-producer could never achieve.

No Hollywood Themes

Soviet films represent the antithesis of Hollywood productions, so far as plot and content are concerned. It is noteworthy that among the outstanding productions which have been mentioned the element of romantic love is either completely absent or plays a very minor rôle, except, perhaps, in "Earth." The tendency to exclude this major feature of many foreign films becomes more pronounced at the present time, when films, like everything else, are mobilised for the service of the Five-Year Plan

There is a high percentage of historical films in the Soviet motion-picture industry. Most Soviet films deal with present-day life and the present tendency is to emphasize the processes of industrialization and collectivization of agriculture and to subordinate the interest in the fate of individuals to the working out of some idea.

A representative of Soyuzkino, the largest Soviet motion-picture organization, told the writer that the present method of creating a repertory is for the management of Soyuzkino to work out a number of themes which are then distributed among the dozen or more motion-picture factories which exist in the Soviet Union for filming and production. Among the themes are the importance of the Ural-Kuznetzk coal and steel region, the struggle of the kulaks, or richer peasants, against a collective farm, the work of a machine-tractor station, etc.

Showing Processes of Work

"We don't want to see films of love," declared the representative of Soyuzkino. "We want to see processes of work." One might think that after having the Five-Year Plan drilled into them all day the Russians might like to obtain some diversion from it at the motion-picture theater in the evening; but apparently the belief prevails that there is no limit to the amount of profitable dosing of the population with variations of this general subject.

A number of the non-Russian countries of the Soviet Union, notably Ukrainia, White Russia, Georgia and Uzbekistan, have developed national motion-picture art that adds something in color and variety to the output of the Soviet films, although none of these non-Russian producers, if one excepts Dovzehnko, have as yet produced anything of major significance. One gets a good idea of the picturesque customs of the Caucasus and of central Asia in these films. The Soviet motion picture plants turn out a considerable number of educational and instructive films and among these one may single out for special praise, both as regards choice of subject and photography, the films depicting expeditions to Afghanistan and Svanetia (a remote tribal territory in the heart of the Caucasus) and showing the customs of the Udes, a primitive people who live by hunting and fishing in the wilds of eastern Siberia.

Propaganda

Efforts have been made to utilise films as an agency of antireligious propaganda. In this connection one may mention "Opium," which contains a hostile depiction of the religious rites and ceremonies of various countries, "Judas," a film with a more substantial plot in which the abbot of a Caucasian monastery is depicted as an oppressor of the peasants and a purveyor of false miracles, and "The Festival of Saint George," where an impostor impersonates a saint.

It is characteristic of the mood of the present period that film productions which might be attacked by hostile critics in other countries as "Soviet propaganda" are sometimes exposed to censorship and suppression here on the ground that they are not ideologically sound. Dovzhenko's "Earth" was a work of which the motion-picture art of any country might have been proud, on æsthetic grounds. Yet its showing here was stopped after a very short time, partly because of moral objections to one scene (there is a curious but unmistakable streak of Puritanism in the Communists), but largely because the producer, instead of hammering home the ideas of class war and Socialist reconstruction of the villages allowed himself to take a broader, more epic, view of his subject.

It is rumored that Pudovkin's latest production "Life Is Very Good," will be shown, if at all, with great changes because the producer introduced too much romanticism into his original version. In short, there is a pronounced tendency in the motion-picture field, as in the other arts, to fetter the creative originality of the artist and to confine him to the narrow path marked out by certain definite formulas.

Few Talking Films

Talking films have as yet made little progress in the Soviet Union, only eight theaters being equipped for producing them at the present time. One of the first big talking films has been the reproduction of the trial of the members of the "Industrial Party" who were charged with sabotage last November. The importation of foreign films into the Soviet Union is discouraged both for financial and for ideological reasons. In general, a foreign film is imported only if it points some Bolshevik moral or if it illustrates some valuable technical innovation.

There are many hundreds of motion-picture theaters in the Soviet Union. Three-quarters are in schools, clubs and reading rooms, the others being operated on a more commercial basis. Motion-picture performances are relatively as popular in U. S. S. R. as in other countries.

W. H. C.

Modern Spanish Painting

By REGINALD POLAND

San Diego, Calif.

SPANISH pictures of dashing señoritas in voluminous bright skirts and flowered shawls, dancing to a guitar; of gypsies beckoning to dons in stiff-brimed sombreros; and of scenes in the bull ring, recall a Spain of which we have heard, but not the Spain we remembered after having seen her shores.

Not one of these scenes appears in a collection of pictures that has come to America to represent contemporary Spain in art. This is the first collection of painting and sketches by the comparatively unknown, young, but progressive contemporaries ever imported for such a showing. It will appear in cities from the west coast to the east, and is now in the Los Angeles Museum. The premier showing was in the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego and it is scheduled thereafter for Honolulu, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., the Henry Gallery at the University of Washington, Seattle, Minneapolis, Memphis, Rochester, Indianapolis and Baltimore, Md.

Consisting of 42 canvases and a score of sketches, it has been termed in Spain and America the best "picture" of artistically creative Spain which has been assembled as an expression of its living, young progressives. And though neither the tambourine nor our dream "castles in Spain" appear in these canvases, we can hear the echo of the former and see in our mind's eye the ghost of the latter in the rhythm and in the monumental and plastically patterned forms which are imbued with a primitive, dramatic spirit. Spain—religious, realistic, dramatic Spain—is still visible in these pictorial strivings of our younger contemporaries.

Contrasts

The Spanish are a mixture of peoples—Berber, Latin, Celtic, with a dash of the Oriental and, of course, the indigenous Iberian blood. Spanish climate consists of many climates: like New England in the north, east and west, enervating in Andalusia, cold and hot in Madrid, sunny but exposed in Valencia; in fine, bleak and humid, torrid and frigid, soft and softening, all in one. Contrasts are everywhere in their country but too, an Oriental air is in strange harmony with an Occidental quality. The Spanish attend a bullfight on Sunday after the purchase of a fragile flower or a chirping canary in the happy markets of the supposedly mercenary Barcelona.

The late monarchy, dating back so many hundreds of years, with the military going hand in hand with it and the Roman Catholic Church, affected Spaniards and their art. This threefold "dictator" tended to subordinate the artistic, though still leaving a visual expression of life.

The Spaniard has had to combat foes both from within and beyond her borders. That gave him a certain pride and the satisfaction of the victor. But the country's isolation contributed to a self-satisfaction, a desire to be let alone and to let others alone. Narrowness resulted. With her colonies all lost, she appeared as a comparatively petty principality. Impoverished, she was comparatively ignorant. Her world was a different world from that of her neighbors. People were mostly poor with a few rich to make the poor still poorer. They were a proud, austere people, hardened by work and adversity, living from day to day, with a lack of will to do, and with no sense of time. They looked to the future as holding only another world to press down on them; tomorrow could scarcely be better than today, so why bother?

Political Influences

In art, with such a philosophy of life, there could be little art for art's sake. Spanish artists recorded life as they saw it. But Spain had changed somewhat, even before the overthrow of the monarchy. Primo de Rivera attempted and did effect changes for the better education and material welfare of the Spanish. And now, Spain is leaning toward a somewhat abstract spirit. While there is a tendency to return to the representation of the physical aspects of subject-matter in a traditional naturalism, back of it there is an abstract, æsthetic order, the geometry of the universal system. But because of the lethargy of ages, she has neither the knowledge nor the developed, fruitful imagination to think and to produce a profoundly intellectual art as yet.

The present is a parallel for the 50-year period before Goya's appearance—without great creative art, without a supreme genius among the living artists. José Gutierrez Solana, represented in this collection, may become an exception to this, if his future work develops as it has started. It promises much in such paintings as "Rafaela," the portrait of a middle-class Spanish woman, and the "Dance Hall, Madrid." He gives us primitive, dramatic Spain, dignified, though struggling to survive. His visualization is vital but attuned to the rhythm of normal life. Its seeming "sketchy" technique is perhaps rather one of primitive method, as in certain "old Spanish masters" who created in the spirit of their unique land.

A New Order

Spain is still rather eclectic in painting, with the French influence dominant, but she must stand on her own, if she is to contribute a living art to the world.

In this show we have the signs and portents of an independent and brilliant future to be exemplified by numbers of modern Goyas. This show of 40 paintings and some 25 sketches from the north, south, east and west of Spain was arranged for last summer when traveling through the whole country.

In traveling about, we felt a certain similarity to the art attitudes of California. In the south, where life is easier and the country itself is beautiful and kind to man, the artists do not appear highly creative, or striving to be different, new or progressive. In the north, the artists are quite opposite to their southern countrymen. They must supply their own "Paradise on Earth."

The present exhibition was informally and unofficially shown to artist and art lovers at the Madrid home of the foreign agent. Many hailed the group as the best in progressive painting by living artists ever seen in Spain. It is remarkable to us that many of the painters represented are self-taught. A number of the Catalonians had never before been seen in Madrid. This group is decidedly prominent, as it should be, because so much of the progressive art creation is now appearing in that northeastern section in and about Barcelona. These Catalonian painters often suggest quite as much as they record. Their methods seem "in the making," experimental, not crystallized as yet. They certainly make an interesting showing.

Pedro Pruna

Pedro Pruna, the self-taught son of a barber of Barcelona, who won the second prize in the Carnegie International, two years ago, and whose "Blanche" and two water color sketches are permanently owned in the San Diego Art Gallery, has in this circuit show an oil sketch of a girl with tulips, and a pastel in bright colors of a seated figure.

A frame maker, picture restorer, goldsmith, scene painter, as well as portraitist, he is attracting the attention of the art world from East to West. Somewhat akin of that Western World art leader, Picasso, he is one of the most versatile and refreshing of the individualists. Concentration on a single idea, and a vital, æsthetic effect, distinguish his efforts. Like his Province, he reveals a restlessness in the variety of his subjects and methods.

Creixam's "Madrid Market" suggests the æsthetics of Picasso or of Derain and Kisling, who are concerned with significant form, while it has Dufy's emotional color. Francisco Domingo's "St. Martin Parting His Garment," has little local coloring. It connotes the idea and mood of the subject by a light and dark which has the brightness and shadows of brilliant and benighted Spain. It embodies the note of hope that still shines in a world of sadness and selfishness. Its technique is elusive.

Miquel Villa

Miquel Villa's dry-as-dust, burnt, rolling terrain, in "landscape at Masnou," is quite as dryly æsthetic. He well exhibits that super-sophisticated art which is scarcely important in itself, but only as a stepping stone. A composition of two figures standing together under an umbrella, by Josep Obiols, is that Spain which is partly Eastern and quite Occidental. It appears painted in colored lights. Somehow, it recalls old Spanish sculpture and the country's massy, Moorish building.

From the Madrid "school," Hidalgo de Caviedes, represented in the show by a portrait of Señorita Gilda Labrada Bernal, and by sketches of his own son, reveals the artist who has drawn ever since he could hold a pencil and who has sound craftsmanship, a rhythmic and plastically decorative sense, and an emotionally æsthetic spirit.

We would mention one other artist from the Madrid school. Maruja Mallo, although a Galician, has that super-æsthetic quality, a cosmopolitanism which, in spite of her youth, allies her rather with the intelligentsia of the Spanish capital and environs in Madrid, where she has exhibited with the radicals of iconoclastic ways. Her "Raven" is Spanishly dramatic, a bird caught on the wing and falling to its death, æsthetically but terribly dramatic. Her abstract pattern of test tubes, glass eyes and what not, is amusing. She makes patterns of light and darker values, like her Spain, land of contrasts.

The greatest interest of the Madrid school seems in the past to have been in the portraiture of prominent personalities. That attitude still seems to hold.

[The second part of this article will appear on a succeeding Saturday on this page.]

Simla Dramatic Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—In presenting "The Lilies of the Field," by John Hastings Turner, the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club offered the kind of play in which its members are decidedly at home. Perhaps the isolation of a British community in a remote station of the Himalayan hills enhances the English qualities of such a play in the imagination of those exiles who witness it; certainly the Simla production was essentially "English" in presentation and character.

The popular comedy was given its primary values by players who understood from personal experience the charm and traits of the life which the play portrays, and the vicarage scenes, as well as the London episodes, were offered with a fidelity at once appealing and entertaining.

The Rev. John Head, as played by F. B. Scott, was a particularly happy study, and it was sustained with equal felicity by Mrs. H. L. Livingstone (as Ann, his wife), Mrs. W. E. Fleming (as Ann's mother), and by the irrespressible vicarage twins, Miss M. I. Ingram and Mrs. G. Leslie Mold. The last named especially captured the author's intention with skill, and offered a study at once romantic and fraught with comedy.

It was, indeed, the maintenance of a true level of comedy which marked the play. Even those scenes with mid-Victorian characteristics never took on farcical tendencies. In this regard the producer upheld the traditions of the Simla club, whose ranks have included such distinguished members as Rudyard Kipling, Lord Baden-Powell, and Lord Lytton, who as Viceroy of India between 1876 and 1880 gave a decided impetus to amateur dramatics in this mountain town.

The theater in which "The Lilies of the Field" was presented links Simla with the wider dramatic world, for it was built after the plan which won the prize offered by the Dramatic Society of London for the best design of a bijou theater.

Maurice Chevalier and Marlene Deltrich are to make versions in their native languages of their Paramount films this year.

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North Shore Arts Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

RECENTLY the ninth exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association was opened in the association galleries at East Gloucester Square, revealing once more the dominant hold of the visual over the imaginative stimulus in American art.

To every artist who seeks to use the material that his eyes gather for creative purpose to express some life thought that the visual stimulus has freed within him, there are dozens who find satisfaction in the mere recording of scenes; and dozens more whose creative impulse is pacified by still-life arrangement.

Americans have grown remarkably proficient in holding the art mirror to nature. They produce excellent landscapes and marines, and the general public may find in their work a house with a thousand windows from which to view as many quaint corners of the world.

But there are among these artists the imaginative few who seek beyond the visual. Hugh H. Breckenridge, in his "Beneath the Sea," offers a strange fantasy of colors and shapes, that lead one to think not only in terms of sea flora and fauna, but in that of man who invades the deep with his submarines.

Margaret R. Gest

Margaret R. Gest is also working with ideas. "Beyond" is a weird panoramic stretch of purple-black mountains with touch of intense light green and at their base an equally intense blue. The composition is not a particular view of any mountain range, but rather the picture of a state of mind, expressed in terms of color and form flow.

As several hundred works, including paintings, sculpture and black and whites pass in review one is impressed with the passive character of the chosen subject matter. From still-life to figure study, from landscape to marine there is little movement. This lack of action may be due in great part to the submission of the rank and file in art to the stimulus of the visual; but it connotes also, or, perhaps, in consequence, a curious inability to project or to indulge in strong emotional feeling.

There are exceptions. Anthony Thieme's "Poised" is one of the few active compositions. A fisherman in a dory is throwing a line to a group of men on the deck of a fishing schooner. Figures and boats are held as if in silhouette against the silver sheen of water.

Or there is Herbert Barnett's "Sea Weed," an imaginative composition of carts, men, and rearing horses on a land promontory overlooking the sea. The movement chosen, perhaps, exceeds the technical ability of the artist to portray. But one is grateful for the ambitious attempt to create an active study that reveals a mind capable of original ideas.

New Viewpoints

"Over Snow Clad Hill," an airplane impression, by Ilah Marian Kibbey, indicates a new trend of art thought deriving from modern invention. More and more as artists come under the influence of air viewpoints we find in their works a shift of perspective and design. Oblique shifting of masses, and a sense of diagonal movement, usually pervade such compositions. The world is seen, not from the vantage of a turn in the road, as Harry Leith-Ross views it in "Along the State Road," but in its mass relationships—hills to water, trees to hill, houses to lands contours—so many accents in a larger pattern. The mental shift is significant, and will doubtless continue to affect art for many years to come.

Yarnall Abbott's "Deep Quarry" in its appreciation for masses and colors expressing mass also holds more than a visual stimulus, while Eliot O'Hara's water colors offer a color manipulation, and color intensity that is distinctive in imaginative quality. "The Kyle at Packs Harbor," "Last Light on Palma," and "Bridge at Ronda" all yield color magic. In point of facility "The Bridge, Toledo," by John Whorf, is one of the most satisfying of the water colors, well handled and equally well conceived.

William Meyerowitz

Contrasts in viewpoint on similar subject matter are often striking. Take, for example, William Meyerowitz's "Still Life" with its sense of moving design, of objects used to create pattern, and compare it with Frank C. Kirk's clear statement of fact in "My Studio Window."

A somewhat similar contrast exists in "The Enchanted Doorway," a meticulous, carefully detailed study of Venice, by John Taylor Arms, and "City Square" an imaginative sketch of an American city by Margaret R. Gest in which all detail is lost in general impression.

The sculpture this year is of more than passing interest. There is spirit and feeling for color as well as for form in Katherine W. Lane's "Circus Horse." Walker Hancock's "Torso" is delicate in carving, yet vivified in movement. "Portrait" by Clyde C. Bathurst, "End of an Era" by Amelia Peabody, and "Hissing Goose" by Richard Recchia all offer different art viewpoints.

The exhibition is rich in pleasing canvases far too numerous to mention, although a partial list of exhibitors may give some idea of the scope. One may find paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Brown, F. L. Stoddard, H. Dudley Murphy, W. Lester Stevens, Stanley W. Woodward, William M. Paxton, Richard A. Holberg, Ruth A. Anderson, Katherine L. Farrell, Mary Townsend Mason, Parker S. Perkins, A. Conway Peyton, A. T. Hibard, Gertrude Fiske, Galen J. Perrett, Oscar Anderson, Laura D. S. Ladd, Frederick J. Mulhaupt, L. Edmund Klotz, Susan Ricker Knox and Nicola D'Ascenzo; among those contributing water colors and etchings are Max Kuehne, Gabrielle De V. Clements, Harrison Cady, William C. McNulty, Philip Kappel, W. Harry Smith and Alice B. Preston; while other sculptors contributing are A. H. Atkins, Ernest Pelligrini, Helen Sahler, Philip S. Sears, and F. H. Norton.

Prizes, to be awarded by vote of the artist members of The North Shore Arts Association, will be announced August first.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

'The Age of Youth'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Kingsway Theater, "The Age of Youth," by H. F. Maltby and Fredi Wynne. First performance June 15, 1931. Produced by H. F. Maltby. The cast:

Mary Douglas	Anne Bolt
Dennis Spencer	Humphrey Moreton
Basil Saville	Ivan Samson
Daphne Sutcliffe	Nancy Pawley
James Sutcliffe	Algernon West
Robert Hartley-Merrick	H. F. Maltby
Barton	Morton Selten
Endell	Alice Darch
Mrs. Hartley-Merrick	Winifred Evans
Grannie	Iris Hoey
A Visitor	Alice Mansfield

"The Age of Youth" is a minor work of one of the more considerable of modern British dramatists. The main idea of discharging unexpectedly into the midst of a country house party a grandmother from Australia whose vigor, energy, and coquettishness are a staggering contrast to the frail and laid-away-in-lavendar lady her descendants had imagined her to be is full of amusing possibilities. But Mr. Maltby explodes the interest of his story by making the grandmother not a grandmother at all, but a young woman sent on in advance to prepare the way. As the supposed grandmother Miss Iris Hoey attacks her lines with an immense vim that at times becomes a rather weary skittishness.

The best thing in the play, which all through evokes plenty of laughter, is the butler of Morton Selton. No one who has never heard Mr. Selten can guess how funny a mere shout can be. Mr. Selten shouts his lines for all they are worth, and they turn out to be worth quite a lot. Thus it happens that when the butler becomes united as a man and a brother with his employers in common admiration of the amazing old lady, when in the heat of its enthusiasm the cast forgets caste, "The Age of Youth" achieves moments of pure joy.

Jane Cowl is to make a Pacific Coast tour, beginning late this summer, in "Twelfth Night" and a modernized version of "Camille."

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CLOSED SUNDAYS

Music of the World—Theatrical News

Music Festival at Bremen

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

THE "Allgemeine Deutsche Musicverein," founded by Franz Liszt in 1861, is about to enter its seventieth year. The aim of the society, "the culture and promotion of German musical life in the sense of progressive development," is fulfilled by the musical festivals which are given annually in a different town. Last year one was held in the northeast of Germany, in Königsberg, and the readers of these columns will perhaps remember the detailed report which then appeared. This year the society decided on the northwest and the old town of Bremen. Hundreds of German and foreign musicians met for a week of joint activity and musical critics from the Old and the New World came to give the necessary publicity to this representative German festival.

The most important musical institution of Bremen is the Philharmonic Society. Its excellent orchestra has been conducted for nearly 22 years by the chief musical director, Prof. Ernst Wendel. During these years he has won the reputation, not only in his own country, of being one of the leading German conductors.

The programs of these festivals include all forms of musical composition—apart from songs with pianoforte accompaniment, which were not heard this time. There were concertos for one or more instruments with orchestra, solo sonatas and string quartets, symphonies and suites, songs with orchestra, accompanied and unaccompanied choral works, masses, oratorios and operas, many of them were heard for the first time.

Concertos

In speaking of the events of the festival I should like first of all to mention the orchestral works. The Concerto Grosso, Op. 20, by Kurt von Wolfurt, in four movements—an Allegro in fugal form, a tender, lyrically-felt Larghetto, a graceful, dancing Scherzo and a piquant, rhythmical March—is built up with finely balanced contrasts and shows a happy unity between content and form. The charming tonal contrasts of the solos and "tuttis" in this work are absent in the Concerto for flute, clarinet, bassoon, drum and string orchestra, Op. 106, by Julius Weismann, which also lacks discrimination and is carelessly put together.

This stylistic uniformity is shared also by the Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, Op. 48 by August Reuss. However, this work does lift itself somewhat above the synthesis of the styles of Liszt, Brahms and Schumann, and shows August Reuss to be possessed of a strong personality if not of a creative talent. The work, which is, pianistically, highly effective, was brought to a triumphant close through the fascinating performance of Walter Gieseking.

Another work of this kind was heard in the Concerto for pianoforte in one movement, Op. 36, by Hermann Reutter, played by the excellent Dresden pianist, Paul Aron. This is constructed with great ingenuity, but in invention it is over-subtle and too abstract, and only the slow part is free of weighty deliberation.

Also a new violin concerto by Nicolas Berezowsky had its first performance. It was played by Carl Flesch with extraordinary technical facility and sincere musicianship; the work recommends itself through the lively, temperamental music of the first and last movements, which inclose an Adagio Sostenuto of sensitive lyricism and rare invention.

Symphonic Works

Of symphonic works we must mention the First Symphony, Op. 37, by Bernhard Sekles. Its best movement is the original, cleverly orchestrated Scherzo. The Adagio dissolves itself in a formal way. Among the most outstanding works of the festival we find the "Concerto Sinfonico," Op. 21, for five solo wind instruments, strings and percussion, by Hans Brehme. A piece which shows talent and knowledge, full of melodic substance and rhythmic phantasy. A Short Lyrical Suite for small orchestra, Op. 18, by Lew Knipper, derived from Debussy's impressionistic technique, aroused some interest with the soft coloring of its flowing harmonies.

The witty little comedy suite for orchestra, Op. 37, by Hermann Wunsch, proved itself to be harmonically a really original, slick and cleverly constructed piece, The "Five Barock Lieder" for tenor and chamber orchestra, Op. 38, by Wolfgang Jacobi, showed good craftsmanship and charm. In strong contrast to these were the songs composed by Leo Kauffmann under the title "An den Tpd." for alto and orchestra—expressionistic music of an entirely romantic character.

The first of the two operas performed at the Bremen Stadttheater was Mozart's "Idomeneo." In all probability the choice would not have fallen on this work had it not been for the opportunity to present the much-discussed revision by Lothar Wallerstein and Richard Strauss before a public made up almost entirely of professionals. We do not consider this adaptation a success, either textually or musically. Wallerstein's revision of the libretto does not make the obscure action any more interesting, and Richard Strauss's infringement of Mozart's wonderful score is as unnecessary as it is doubtful. About 60 pages of score were rewritten in which Strauss scarcely took the trouble even to adapt his style. Though in the recitative he kept somewhat closer to Mozart, in the big ensembles of the third act he went his own musical way. Out of all this there certainly arose a remarkable piece of music, but it does not in the least conform to the original.

The second opera of the festival was Manfred Gurlitt's "Soldaten," which was fully reported on the occasion of its first performance in Düsseldorf. Again one got the strong impression of the dramatic power of the composer who, with a masterly hand, pulled the rather loosely written scenes of Lenz's comedy together. The first act, in particular, is remarkable for its ideas and for the certainty with which the atmosphere is musically reproduced.

A second article will deal with the choral and chamber music of the festival.

A Martha Graham Interlude

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

GREEK dancing, in the conviction of Miss Martha Graham, has yet to be recovered from among the lost arts of antiquity. Young women who put on flowing attire, drown themselves with wreaths and take in their hands garlands of laurel may have a classic appearance according to an eighteenth-century notion; but they do not, for her, recall a choral group in the Athenian theater. When, so garbed and equipped, they begin running about the stage, producing pretty effects of opposed masses and interlaced lines, they are doubtless to be accepted as a ballet of one sort or another, though they are far, in her view, from looking the part of performers in an ancient play.

Miss Graham by no means pretends to have worked out the problem herself. She merely holds, after making such study as she could, that persons who have lately attempted a solution follow a mistaken process. It wanted only a glance at the text of a Greek tragedy or comedy to convince her that the poet extends no invitation to dancers to do the things we commonly see them doing. Here is no call to them to strike fascinating attitudes, to take hands and whirl in a ring, and then to scatter hither and yon in twos, threes and fours for an illusion of animated sculpture or living figures of vase-design. Quite otherwise, here reads a summons to action and delineation, a command to represent and to portray. You don't picture a Sophoclean conflict of characters by hopping around shoeless, nor an Aristophanic contrast of serious and comic figures by scuttling from corner to corner at hide-and-seek one moment and organising out front for a kind of skip-rope the next.

Dance to the Fore

At her studio, which is located in a by-lane, named East Ninth Street, leading away from Greenwich Village, she talked to me one day on various themes, some having to do with her education, others with her methods of interpretation. Just as the allotted hour of interview was concluding, and a class was waiting to take the floor for a lesson, she chanced to speak of the Greek dance, somewhat as I have indicated. She thus finished where I should like to have had her start, refraining, I presume, from expressing an opinion on a matter about which nobody possesses much positive knowledge anyway. She no doubt mistrusted her intuitions on a subject concerning which even scholars are reticent.

For who has yet unraveled, except in a mathematical way, the rhythmic intricacies of the Greek choral interludes, and who has ever done more with their dramatic implications than to translate them into picturesque and diverting pose, step and gesture? Enough, ordinarily, for the presentation of a Greek play, that the men and women in the leading rôles manage to shine while telling the story. But how would it seem if the dance were made the important element, and if the masks that speak the iambic lines of dialogue and recitation were put down secondary?

Good reason, I grant, for her showing impatience with classic conventions of late Renaissance origin and wholly off the authentic track. And yet I know not how she will fetch the true idea back to a waiting world. Isadora Duncan made us believe that her restoration of the Greek as conceived by sculptors, painters and composers of the Louis XV period got us somewhere. Indeed, they did get us somewhere. For they led to a complete and universal reform of the stage dance. They gave us no new light, however, on Euripides. Rather, they added to the obscurity wherewith Gluck's musical rehabilitations of 150 years before clouded him. That's the trouble, I apprehend. Your own time and its manners and preoccupations block the way. Miss Duncan probably well understood that she was as far as possible from being a Periclean Greek and that she was a woman and an artist of the decade 1900 to 1910, hailing from the United States of America, nothing more or less.

The Duncan Influence

Speaking of Miss Duncan, her influence comes down as effectually, I believe, in a dancer like Miss Graham, who never was associated with her, as in one here and another there who enjoyed her direct training. For the Duncan type and example means, after all, something besides bare feet and gauzy garments. Simply to repeat the motions Miss Duncan went through when giving a study of Iphigenia, or whatever Greek heroine it might be, and to continue to apply her technique like a painstaking apprentice, surely signifies little. In the art of the dance, which must be counted, I fancy, a branch of the art of music—or music must be considered an offshoot of the dance, if anyone prefers that way of saying it—Miss Duncan was a force. In that art, Miss Graham, too, is a force; a local one, to say the least. For let discussion of the dance arise in New York, and what name inevitably springs to the lip, either in praise or dispraise? That of Martha Graham.

To some, what she does is exactly right; to others, hopelessly wrong. Those who refuse to approve are compelled to acknowledge her as certain, nevertheless, of her purpose and as definite, moreover, and vigorous in her motions. Unlike Miss Duncan, who was robust and somewhat masculine, she is slight and altogether feminine. Strangely, Miss Duncan strove always for delicacy and elegance of outline, whereas Miss Graham favors severity and solidity; as though whoever is heavy shall affect a light tread and whoever is light shall put the foot down hard.

She of the earlier day and she of the later may be said to resemble each other from the very fact of their being so dissimilar. The more Miss Duncan's curvilinear posturings, as I remember them, differ from Miss Graham's angular ones, the more they seem to me to be the same thing. The two artists can be named together for the reason of having marked, though opposed, traits. They are alike in possessing, each of them, an individuality.

For illustration, consider the use of hands. Was not Miss Duncan constantly turning the palm outward, as if imparting something to the people before her? But watch Miss Graham. Instead of graciously bestowing, she is industriously gathering in. Not nails and knuckles for you, either; but she is getting expression from your direction rather than passing it over to you. Miss Duncan gave the audience something to take home and meditate upon. Miss Graham sets the audience to thinking and, as it were, acting out the performance with her.

'Judas' in London

London

AT THE Royalty Theater, Leon M. Lion presents "Judas," by F. V. Ratti, translated from the Italian by F. O'Dempsey; adapted from the Cambridge Festival Theater production, under the direction of Frank Birch. This drama, finely intentioned and informed with high purpose, treats its great tragic theme with due reverence. I wish I could say more, but the fact is that the play does not succeed on the stage.

Its theme—the Great Betrayal—is too big for the playwright, and though he indicates the conflict 'twixt light and darkness, selflessness and ambition, faith and destructive reason, truth and the lie, he is never able to quicken this conflict into life. And why? Because the spirit of his subject matter does not illumine and irradiate his text, and the interpretation, both of producer and players, cannot eke out the poverty of the dramatist.

The story lags in the telling, losing its dynamic force because the dialogue never springs warm and urgent from the characters. It does not reveal, but passages which have a certain fleeting beauty, for such a subject could hardly escape; there are passages which glow with a seeming passion, but the sound and fury signify nothing. When words come as empty phrases, though they be well turned; when sentences lack content and spiritual insight, though them employ pretty metaphors;—the effect is fustian, and it is impossible to accept them. There is a praiseworthy restraint in the control of the characters, for the Master never appears, and an unquestioned earnestness dictates the drawing of the disciples.

Judas, who occupies the center of this stage, has been too consciously drawn. His characteristics are tagged on like labels, and Mr. Basil Bartlett, who essays the part, cannot awake either compassion or aversion. He attacks his reading intelligently enough, though he should try to overcome the monotony of his delivery, and it is not altogether his fault that we are not stirred. As Mary Magdalene, Miss Vera Poliakoff adorns the part with a picturesque beauty, and, at times, an illuminating presence; but she does not sufficiently convey intimations of the transfiguring influence of the Nazarene. Her speech is often clipped in intonation, and wanting in the rhythm of passionate expression. Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley, who fills three parts with distinction, shows much promise as an actor.

The production of Mr. Frank Birch does not minimise the play's weaknesses, for he has chosen to use a stylised background in cubes and cylinders often pictorially effective, to employ an apron-stage which, in its proximity, disturbs the illusion, and to demand realism from the acting of the players. Such a compromise is neither artistic nor convincing. His grouping of the crowds and lighting effects show care, and his production as a whole reveals independent and courageous action. The results, however, do not justify the experiments. Of course the play itself was unfortunately chosen, for the theme's significances are lost in sententiousness and wordy shallows. Only a great creative dramatist, swept onward on a tide of deep imaginative feeling, could give such a subject its worthy dramatic expression.

J. T. G.

'The Bandits'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Garrick Theater, "The Bandits," by Henry D'Erlanger and L. Arthur Rose. First performance, June 16, 1931. Produced by Dennis Neilson-Terry. The cast:

Devon	Ashton Pearse
Langley	Eric Bridson
Edwardo	Harry Cartwright
Iris Thorpe	Vera Lennox
Jack Thorpe	Robert Mawdesley
Sir Henry Thorpe	Farren Soutar
Melville K. Wiener	Ben Welden
General Vasquez	Earle Stanley
A Government Officer	Charles Barrett
Alberto	Harold Clayton
Gen. Roberto Herrera	Dennis Neilson-Terry
Pancho	Anthony Leon
1st Officer	Murray George
2d Officer	Harry A. Long
Private	Leonard Michell

The temper of the Oxford Preservation Trust has spread to Guatemala. The only difference between pundits and bandits is apparently that, whereas the former hope to prevent the commercial exploitation of scenes of rural beauty by means of subscription lists and manifestos, the latter accomplish the same ends by dynamite and pistols. This contrast in method may be due to the fact that the leader of the bandits, Gen. Roberto Herrera (also known as the "Tango King"), a dashing and romantic figure, is played with no end of swagger, and perhaps a thought too much of dantiness, by Dennis Neilson-Terry, who was educated at Cambridge, ever a more forthright and vigorous university.

"The Bandits" is a bright and unflagging entertainment of its kind, which, as has been indicated, is not of the deeply philosophic or the realistic variety. General Herrera enters the oil concessions of an English financier in triumph at the beginning of the play only to find that the financier's daughter is the same girl of whom he has cherished romantic memories since a ballroom episode at Cambridge three years before. His plan of blowing up the concession in his zeal for country solitudes in preference to a mechanical civilisation is therefore abandoned, and he enters into a struggle with the capitalists, whose fortunes change with bewildering rapidity, until at the end the heroine (played by the gay and charming Miss Vera Lennox) is faced with the historic dilemma of sacrificing either her father or her lover.

Needless to say, she does neither, and the tangle is straightened out by two exceedingly satisfactory explosions of dynamite which shake the theater to its foundations. The piece is well played. Ben Welden, in addition to the principals, is especially notable in the part of a voluble and rascally agent of the oil firm.

Is content merely to relate. There are

'Crainquebille'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Academy Cinema is offered "Crainquebille," an excellent film of its own unpretentious kind. Perhaps it is mere successful in transferring to the screen the loyable simplicity of Crainquebille's character than in translating into terms of cinematic art the irony behind Anatole France's story of how justice unjustly threw an old Parisian coster into prison, and then, when he wanted to go into prison, to escape from the cold and rain of the homeless, sent him to the Embankment.

Maurice de Feraudy's performance as the simple-minded and easily pleased Crainquebille is a lovely piece of playing; it is a delight to watch the joy stealing over his face as he realises that in prison there are regular meals and hot and cold water laid on—luxuries of which he has never dreamt in his 60 years of freedom. The trial scene is well done; it is a good idea to photograph the witnesses for the prosecution several times larger than life, in accordance with the impression they make on the judge, and the solitary witness for the defence as a shrinking, timid creature whose head scarcely reaches above the box rails.

"Crainquebille" once again proves that French producers have discovered Paris—the shots of the cobbled streets and gabled houses in this film are most attractive. Would that some English producer would show London to the world in the same way!

Band of the Republican Guard

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

AT THE Théâtre des Champs Elysées, the Band of the Republican Guard has just been honored. Edouard Herriot, in a charming and well-documented speech, reminded the audience of the history of military music through the ages, and summarised the past of this famous company of musicians whose reputation for virtuosity and discipline has spread over the world. Then came a magnificent concert in which were demonstrated the qualities of this association which, under the intelligent direction of Pierre Dupont, has reached a high degree of virtuosity.

Pierre Dupont possesses solid and well-balanced musical qualities. Everyone knows his ability as a transcriber. He enables us to hear, in the course of this evening, his arrangements of Liszt's "Six Preludes," Ravel's "Bolero," Ferraté's "Cydalise et le Chèvre-pied," and Glazounoff's "Stenka Razine." They are of remarkable musicality and ingenuity. The arrangement of the "Cydalise et de Chèvre-pied," in particular, is a positive masterpiece and possesses extraordinary vivacity and clearness of color.

Ravel's "Bolero" in this transcription constituted a startling tour de force. The little repetitions of seconds which, thanks to the bow, are more easily incorporated in the orchestral paste, have here a relentless precision and a crudity which harden Ravel's writing a little. But the last part of the "Bolero" benefits in this form by a splendor and strength that the normal symphonic orchestra could never attain.

This concert, which met with the liveliest success, was thus a veritable apotheosis for the Band of the Republican Guard and for its conductor. The spectacle presented by this military orchestra in a hall designed for spectacular entertainments is, moreover, extremely picturesque. When Maurice Ravel appeared upon the platform to conduct this imposing armed force, he reminded us of the tiny Serge Jaroff at the head of the Don Cossacks. It is also curious to see these virtuoses in full uniform meekly performing the pacific gestures of our orchestral musicians. The sight of these warriors playing the contrabassoon or the harp contains something striking; and the sovereign gestures of the solo-drum and of the kettle-drummer hold a special charm for the audience.

A recital of exceptional character was that of Victor Chenkin, who brings an interesting concert formula. This singer is equally an actor of great talent, and his capacity for make-up surpasses imagination. He presented what he calls "dramatised songs"; that is to say, songs staged with costumes.

Victor Chenkin interpreted thus Gypsy, Jewish, comic, Ukrainian and Caucasian songs. Each of his presentations was a positive masterpiece and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. His Ukrainian peasant, especially, is extraordinarily true and the whole hall was overcome with emotion by the interpretation he gave of the Judaic songs.

Victor Chenkin is an artist who, from his first contact with the Parisian public, was ranked very high in the regard of connoisseurs. This deserter from the Chauve-Souris and the Blue-Bird can now face the international public alone. He is assured of carrying away every time a brilliant victory.

On Record

IN THE world of recorded music, the present situation is sometimes perplexing, sometimes amusing, since manufacturers of disks have now caught themselves in a net of their own weaving. In their early response to the demand for recorded versions of the masterpieces, each maker tried to outdo all of his fellows in rapidity and quantity of output. The Schubert centennial and the Beethoven centennial each incited such an avalanche of music from these composers that duplications were unavoidable. Within the last four or five years—that is, since the phonograph makers came to a realisation of their only means of meeting the competition of the radio—every company has concentrated on music of artistic worth and permanence. The record successes of "popular" music have been few indeed, and so "On to the classics!" has become the work cry.

But there are, after all, only nine symphonies by Beethoven. Nor are Wagnerian fields unbounded. Even they are now quite completely traversed. Operas have been produced almost in their entirety. Verdi as well as Wagner is available for home consumption. Gilbert and Sullivan enthusiasts may have their favorites tucked into the record cabinet. Quartets of Mozart, of Brahms, of Beethoven, of the French, of the German and of the English—all are readily purchasable. And now, what to do?

Smetana and Sibelius

The answer is found in the lists announced by the more important companies during the past season, and that answer will bring joy to the connoisseur of music. Now there creep into the lists the rarities of familiar composers, and the works of lesser known composers, and the concertos one sees oftener in catalogues of compositions than on concert programs. Smetana and Sibelius are now given space, the former in a Victor listing with the cycle of symphonic poems "Ma Vlast," the latter by the Columbia company with the First Symphony. Victor gives Georges Enesco a hearing for his Rumanian Rhapsody and for his Rumanian Poem. Goldmark's Rustic Wedding Symphony comes out on Victor's Educational List. Nor are the French forgotten, for Franck's "Le Chasseur Maudit," the introduction to Act I of D'Indy's "Fervaal" and Florent Schmitt's "Tragedy of Salomé" are all available.

Mozart is probably the greatest boon to harassed compilers of phonograph releases, since his compositions are so numerous that one may almost always unearth an unfamiliar bit. The Maurerische Trauermusik (Victor), a G minor Quintet for two violins, two violas and a 'cello (done for Columbia by the Lener String Quartet and L. d'Oliviera) and a Quintet in E flat for piano and wind instruments (Victor) are samples of what a little searching may bring. Even the august Beethoven may be persuaded to yield a Serenade for violin, flute and viola if the seeker be diligent. In fine, one need not go to European makers for modernist or unusual recordings. They are now to be had at one's elbow.

As to Duplications

As for the duplication of works which constantly occurs one may take what joy one can from the situation. It is apparent that many of these duplications are deliberate, and not accidental, since the companies either bring out large works coincidentally or immediately following one another. The precisionist, the exquisite connoisseur may purchase the reading which seems finest to him, or he may, if he have the space for many records, buy several interpretations of the same work for comparison. But seemingly, one would need to be an enthusiast indeed to pursue the latter course.

Whatever the taste, however simple or sophisticated, it may now be indulged with the old and the new music, the familiar and the rare, all unfolded to the public which the radio has by no means demolished. In subsequent articles to appear during the summer new recordings mentioned above and others will be discussed in detail.

C. S. B.

Pierre Key's Musical Who's Who

Just as we had decided that an up-to-date biographical dictionary of musicians was impossible, along came Pierre Key's Musical Who's Who. True, it doesn't tell you that Herbert Witherspoon has been appointed artistic director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company; but you can't expect musical events to stop happening merely because a book has gone to press. And it does not leave you, as does the latest revision of Grove's American Supplement, with the impression that Pierre Monteux was still conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1928. Is there any reason for suppressing the fact that Mr. Monteux departed from Boston, full of honors, in 1924? His biography in Mr. Key's new volume says merely that he conducted the Boston Symphony "for several years."

But it is not our intention to pick this biographical dictionary to pieces. On the contrary, we are inclined to hail it with a typographical fanfare. You cannot know all the virtues and shortcomings of such a volume except by long and regular use. But a first glance through Mr. Key's compendium indicates that it includes all the necessary biographies of composers, interpreters, patrons, managers and even scribes; and that its information was substantially complete and accurate at the time of going to press.

As in his Music Year-Books, Mr. Key, a keen observer, offers a summary of the musical situation. He finds that music, like "all the affairs of this world," is in an unsettled state. Nevertheless, "the future at no time has been so bright." Mr. Key finds that "radio and television are factors seriously to reckon with." He sees hope in the growth of musical education, and preserves his confidence in the future of opera.

A valuable book; an indispensable book to those who wish to follow musical events closely. It is published by Pierre Key Inc., 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

L. A. S.

Botsford Group Of Folk Songs

The Botsford Collection of Folk Songs (Volume 2), with English Versions by American Poets. Compiled and edited by Florence Hudson Botsford. New York: G. Schirmer, Inc.

Mrs. Botsford is not unknown in this specialized field of endeavor. Her collections are standards of excellence, and comprise songs familiar in tune and lyric as well as songs that are little known. The volume under discussion contains material gleaned from the folklore of Northern Europe, and lists songs from the British Isles, the Scandinavian Peninsula, the Bothnian and Baltic Islands, Poland, Russia and the Ukraine, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

In this collection the folk-song enthusiast will find some of his "old favorites." The songs of England, for instance, are all familiar, beginning with "Sumer is icumen in" (transposed to the convenient key of D major) and progressing to "The Willow Song," "The Three Ravens," "Sally in Our Alley" (unaccountably transposed from the original B flat) and coming finally to "The First Nowell." The average singer will approach the songs of Scotland less confidently, with perhaps the exception of "Caller Herrin'," although these songs carry an appeal which should at once bring them friends, especially "The Brown Lad," a "waulking song from the Hebrides."

Although Mrs. Botsford gives her collection the broad title of "Folk Songs," it must be noted that she includes also a few consciously composed songs, which no doubt she feels to be of such ancient vintage as to warrant their inclusion. Thus, when one happens upon "Bendemeer's Stream," for instance, listed among the folk songs of Ireland, one experiences a momentary shock of surprise, yet remembering the somewhat analogous position occupied by "Old Black Joe" in the United States one finds it easy to accept her choice. "The Wife of Tone," set to the familiar Londonderry air, may please those already acquainted with this popular tune.

To indicate the scope of Mrs. Botsford's collection, it becomes necessary to choose, rather arbitrarily perhaps, the songs likely to make the strongest appeal, largely because of familiar text, or tune, or a combination of both. "Marsk Stig's Daughters" (a song of Danish origin) will doubtless amuse many a devotee, despite (or perhaps because of) the fact that only 11 of the 30-odd verses are reproduced. "The Neckan's Polka" will delight those interested in Swedish folklore, as will the "Mountain Captive," each song set to music of worth and charm.

Among the songs of Norway, one recognizes at least five of the seven included. In connection with the tune "In Kraakalund," which we remember as "Rabna Brylhupet I Kraakalund" ("The Raven's Wedding") Mrs. Botsford might advantageously have emphasized the fact that both Ole Bull and Grieg considered this melody the grandest production of Norse folk music. The text as given is new to us, and hardly in keeping with the majesty of the music.

One reluctantly gives but the briefest word of praise to the "Songs of the Baltic Lands," which include many unusual songs from Latvia and Lithuania, proceeding at once to the songs of Poland) which include the national anthem), and those of Russia, which include "Stenka Razin," "Hej Onward" ("Volga Boat Song") and "The Troika," in company with others of equal popular interest but of lesser reputation, at least in the United States. Included among the songs from the Ukraine is the amusing "Red-Headed Family." From Germany Mrs. Botsford brings no old favorites, but includes "The Spinner," a first cousin to that old nursery favorite, "Lazy Mary," so lustily chanted by the very young.

In a brief preface, Mrs. Botsford relates that "many of these songs have been taken from the lips of singers in their own countries." This no doubt accounts for the occasional combination of familiar tune to unfamiliar words, or vice versa. May we be pardoned the suggestion that had the editor so designated these songs, her collection would be even more valuable both to the student of folklore and to the person who finds this type of music of more than passing interest. Footnotes are often a pest, but in this instance, her public would probably welcome a judicious inclusion of them.

G. M. S.

The Situation of Music Today

By ERWIN STEIN

VIENNA

IT IS amusing to see how often musical fashions have changed within the last few years. About a year ago the latest cry was for "pièces d'occasion." Our practical age must not be troubled with useless things. If one cannot do without music then, at least, let it fulfill a social function. Question—What is music for? Answer—For entertainment. But musical "entertainments" have a bad name. Then let us call them "symphonic musical entertainments" and so testify to a higher standard; it is really incomprehensible why concerts should be so boring.

Many talented and untalented composers took this warning to heart and made an effort to write in a way which would be readily understood. The results, however, were in most cases anything but amusing. People still found jazz and other popular music much more entertaining. Radio societies, as wholesale consumers of music, tried to help production by giving orders to famous composers for works of the desired genre. But it was of no avail, for good composers wrote bad pieces and musical entertainment was more boring than ever. Today disenchantment reigns.

Let us hope that it will last and that the new fashion will be called simply "good music." There are many signs of this, and one hears little now of "pièces d'occasion." Nor is there, so far, any new idiom to take the place of the old. If new classicism or new objectivity is spoken of, it is generally with an undertone of irony. Schönberg himself, more than six years ago, wrote satires on musical fashions, at a time when the slogans "Back to Bach," "Back to Mozart"—or Rameau or Scarlatti—went to the heads of many who thought to bring about the renaissance of music through an estrangement from atonality.

These satires are choral works, with words by Schönberg. Among them is a delightful short cantata entitled "Neo-classicism," which begins with the words, "No longer am I romantic, for romanticism I hate; from tomorrow on I'll write only that which is purely classical!" The musical style is naturally that of Schönberg, and although he employs most wittily some neo-classical turns, the whole composition is on the 12-tone scale.

It is a sign of the times that Schönberg, who was branded as "romantic," and as played out, by the enthusiasts of neo-classical, realistic and commercialized music, has been able to win back his old standing. For instance, one of his latest and most difficult orchestral works, the Variations Op. 31, which was hissed by the public at the two first performances given in Berlin and Philadelphia, met with considerably more understanding and a great success a short time ago in Frankfort. Altogether, the number of performances of Schönberg's later works is increasing and many composers who formerly stood aloof from his school are now tending toward his method of writing. It is no longer considered "modern" to compose like Schönberg, as it was in "pre-classical" times, without understanding the essentials of his technique. At that time there were many bad atonal compositions. Today there are many composers, especially among the younger ones, who hear as Schönberg hears and therefore need no longer copy him artificially. Even the "compositions with 12 tones" are obviously on the increase, although this is a strictly rigid style of composition. All points to the fact that this development of technique in composition has an intrinsic foundation and must, perforce, go its own way.

It seems to me particularly significant that even a composer like Ernst Krenek, who, because of a natural predisposition, seemed to be the very man to write really good symphonic music for entertainment, should of late have adopted a strict and far weightier style. His latest work, "Variations for Orchestra," in which he obviously approaches Schönberg, is as far, I consider, the most important work of this highly talented composer. Erich Kleiber, to whom the work is dedicated, will conduct its first performance in New York in the fall.

Truly music develops according to its own inner laws. The influence exercised by the external is small. There was a belief that radio would introduce a totally new genre of music and a great many specific experiments are being made in this direction, but so far, there has been little success. What the composers wrote for the apparatus was either good or bad music. On the other hand, many older works are found so suitable for radio use that they might have been especially composed for it. "It sounds as if Schönberg had anticipated radio," said the musical director of the Berlin Radio to me during the performance of "Pierrot Lunaire."

They make a grave mistake who insist that art springs out of the times—Mozart out of the rococo period, Beethoven out of the French Revolution, Wagner out of the union and political restoration of Germany and Schönberg even, out of the "dissolution of civilian society." Things of art are not so simple and cannot be explained superficially. Only the sincere can practice and more particularly produce art, and they are often in little sympathy with their times.

'Tilly of Bloomsbury'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Tilly of Bloomsbury," at the Plaza, from the play by Ian Hay, bids fair to repeat upon the screen the success it had upon the stage. Though its humors are of a rather obvious and homely order, it is decidedly funny. Sydney Howard is immensely diverting as Stillbottle. Phyllis Konstam as Tilly and Richard Bird as her fiancé are also excellent, while H. R. Hignett as Lucius Welwyn gives a convincing sketch of a pathetic character.

Both recording and photography are excellent. The whole is a thoroughly efficient stage and screen comedy.

British Wide Film Device

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Regal Cinema, London, a demonstration has just been given of a British invention known as Pulvue, which throws on the screen a picture twice as wide as that seen in the ordinary cinema, but which uses a film of only the standard breadth of 35 mm. Views of theater-stage breadth were shown of castles, bridges, country cottages, and lanes, and also of interiors.

The stage-width panoramic picture is obtained by a special lens arrangement which can be easily attached to any standard motion picture camera. For cinemas, there is a similar lens attachments for the projector.

Spectators Take the Stage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Julian Wylie, the producer of "The Good Companions," the stage version of J. B. Priestley's novel, is inviting members of the audience at His Majesty's Theater to come up onto the stage and take part in the play. One of the scenes depicts an English fair ground in a small village, and occupants of the stalls are asked to join in the crowds that throng the stage in this episode to give a more varied aspect to the

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Palestine Under Mandate

A Review by ALBERT HOWE LYBYER, University of Illinois.

The Holy Land Under Mandate, by Fannie Fern Andrews. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Two volumes. $10.

INTEREST of the world in Palestine is inexhaustible. The original home of two of the great monotheistic religions of the world, and of many leading ideas in the third; a land which contains the supreme holy places of the first two and secondary holy places for the third; a country whose geography, place names, and personal names of great men of old, are matters of household knowledge and intimate interest to approximately one-third the population of the earth; the center of countless prayers, the goal of perennial pilgrimage, the inspiration of artists, poets and hymn writers, the guide of theologians, the source of literature which even now constantly influences the style, the vocabulary and the subject matter of the literatures of many lands: this little country, containing upon its less than 10,000 square miles fewer than 1,000,000 people, continues without ceasing to draw the attention of skilled and capable writers who do not lack interested and enthusiastic readers.

Mrs. Andrews' book takes immediately very high rank among the excellent works which deal with Palestine. Prepared with the utmost care by an experienced and capable publishing house, its perfected form serves only to emphasize the quality of its structure and content. To begin with, the book is distinctly interesting. The inclusion of the word "Mandate" in the title may at first suggest dry legal exposition useful only to the lawyerly mind or the student of international relations. The legal basis and background are by no means lacking, but the manner of approach through travel and description, the frequent reversion to personal conversations and experiences, the constant regard for the persons involved, and the inclusion of whatever in nature and humanity, in business and society, in national characteristics and personal actions, is pertinent to the subject, enliven the book from start to finish in a way that can be appreciated only by reading it.

An Open-Minded Account

Some 30 well-chosen plates, a map showing the progress of Jewish colonization in the country, and hundreds of footnotes, many of them "juicy," increase the interest of the production. No more comprehensive and generally satisfying account, no more open-minded, intelligent, painstaking, and fundamentally impartial display of the subject can be imagined. The many personal observations never descend to the trivial. On the other hand, attention to judicial and administrative questions never loses itself in technicality. While straining always for complete authenticity and accuracy, the author maintains a high note of literary expression.

The book is in two main parts, an introductory survey, and a history and discussion of the problem of Zionism in Palestine. The first part begins with the railway journey from Egypt to Jerusalem and a description of the outstanding features of that ancient city of great human interest. Next appears an explanation of the means employed by the author in acquiring knowledge of facts, through the press, books on Palestine, interviews with important personages, and visits to the Jewish colonies.

The active life among Jews, Arabs, and foreigners in Jerusalem, and the celebrations of Armistice Day and Liberation Day are described and discussed. Then follows such observations as most often introduce books of this sort, from which the customary dryness and bleakness have been removed by the preceding chapters. The geography of Palestine is outlined briefly, and the stories of the three great religions of the country, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, are followed from the beginning with a skilful selection of important points and a constant attention to the aim of bringing the reader's information up to date.

The introductory part comes to a close with characterization of leading British personalities, particularly Ronald Storrs, Herbert Samuel, Lord Plumer, John Robert Chancellor and Norman Bentwich. The introduction of Mr. Bentwich, Attorney-General, permits of an account of the setting up of courts, the modification of the Turkish laws, and the general judicial development in Palestine under the British.

History of Zionism

The second part contains, of course, the chief original contribution of the book, the history of Zionism, principally as active in Palestine since 1917. Two spirited chapters outline the history of Zionism from the time of the French Revolution to 1914. Next is summarized the activities of Zionists during the time of the war, with the culminating achievement of the Balfour Declaration on Nov. 2, 1917. Activities of the Jews at the Peace Conference as regards both their protection in various lands and the establishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine bring the first volume to a conclusion.

Volume two begins with a well-organized statement of the work since the Armistice of Zionist groups in developing Jewish corporate life in Palestine. The founding of the Hebrew University, the extension of education, the organization of the Jewish Assembly and Council, labor, cooperation, health work, and various other activities are described. Four chapters are then devoted to the Arab side of the question. The first is historical dealing chiefly with the 10 years after the Turkish Revolution of 1908, and including the Arab part in the World War, the visit of the King-Crane Commission, and the experiences of Feisal as Amir in Syria and until he was declared king in Irak.

The story then narrows to Palestine and takes up first the disturbances of 1920 to 1921, generated by opposition to the Balfour Declaration. The attempt of the British Government to establish at the outset a constitution for Palestine with a legislative council, part of whose members should be elected, was defeated because the Arabs thought themselves too little represented. Nevertheless, the mandate was framed and came into effect Sept. 29, 1923.

The Arabs

The Arabs appealed to the League of Nations for the establishment of a national constitutional government. They thus began a long series of petitions to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League. The nineteenth chapter describes Arab life and organization during the last dozen years. Quantitatively, of course, the Muhammadan Arabs have constituted on the average three-fourths of the population during this time, and have received approximately a like proportion of the attention of the Government.

Two chapters deal with the lively and troublesome problem of the Wailing Wall. The first annoying incident was in 1925. The second in 1928 involved action of the British Government which greatly offended the Jews, and the third incident in 1929 led to an outbreak with fighting and many deaths. The mandatory power promptly took firmer hold of the situation and a commission of inquiry visited the country and reported to the British Government. A League of Nations Commission on the Wailing Wall was appointed. Sir John Hope Simpson was sent out to study land conditions. His report was published at the same time as the "Passfield White Paper," which constituted a more detailed interpretation of British policy under the mandate. Great dissatisfaction ensued among Zionist Jews. After many discussions Prime Minister MacDonald wrote a letter to Dr. Weizmann, head of the World Zionist Organization, which was published Feb. 13, 1931.

All of these developments are analyzed and discussed frankly and impartially by Mrs. Andrews. In conclusion she points out that this mandate is far more complicated than those in Syria and Irak, because of the more or less overlapping interests of two peoples, who at the present time seem farther from mutual understanding than at any time since 1918. Nevertheless, "The world longs for a pacified Holy Land."

Appendixes contain the texts of the mandate, the British instructions in regard to the use of the Wailing Wall, the convention of Dec. 3, 1924, between the United States and England regarding Palestine, and Premier MacDonald's letter to Dr. Weizmann. The extensive bibliography is classified according to the 23 chapters. An adequate classified index ends the book.

A Vision Splendid

Castle Island, by R. H. Mottram. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. net.

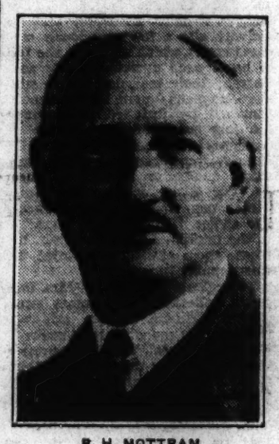
A SPLENDID picture is here drawn of late Victorian England as seen through the eyes of a small boy. Some of his elders of that period (but certainly not the small boy's immediate elders, who are of the solid world of provincial England) may have been talking and writing of "fin-de-siècle" tendencies, but there was nothing unstable, nothing that hinted at unrest in the world that this boy watched over from the roof of his house in the East Anglian city of Mr. Mottram's setting. Below that roof was his settled Victorian home, and below that home, on the ground floor of the house, was the bank over which his father presided as manager and civic mainspring.

This is the "Castle Island" of the boy, the starting point for his dreams of adventure, the certain refuge and center for his loyalties and affections. The picture is unfolded slowly, but it never for a minute loses its power to hold, interest and impress. Time stands still as the old city displays itself in all its variety. It is like sharing again one of the long, long days of childhood, where nothing happens and yet everything happens and is noted as naturally as the air is breathed.

So much for very nearly one-half of the book. And then—well, then things begin to happen, as they say, with a vengeance. It was "fin-de-siècle," after all—the cracks begin to appear in this structure that once seemed so solid and satisfying. The boy's father is incapacitated, the South African War shakes the English mood of easy acceptance, the World War shatters it. The bank is merged in one of the vast collections of banks; its new manager is a cipher instead of a center in the life of the changed city. This half of the book, then, should ring with realism; these are our own times and the man that was a boy must do his best with them.

It is odd to find that the boy's life was far more actual than the man's; the vision splendid has vanished, but somehow the light of common day is not so convincing as it ought to be. Perhaps the truth is that Mr. Mottram despairs too deeply of the post-war England; it is possible that fidelity will not flower in a soil so arid. In the end he sweeps away to a brief glimpse of the year 5000 of the "International Era," when not only the Easthampton of his novel but apparently London and New York have vanished as world centers. Instead, "Along the immense littoral of the Pacific, whose volcanoes had become quiescent, dwelt the new people, that amalgam of races that had forgotten nationality, and so intermixed their breed as to approximate to a homogeneous humanity."

There is a dream that perhaps posterity will bring to life. In that case (if the picture survives) it should be all the more grateful to Mr. Mottram for the profound and touching dream which is the Stephen Dormer's boyhood of this book.



R. H. MOTTRAM

On the Roof of the World

The Road to the Grey Pamir, by Anna Louise Strong. Boston: Little Brown. $3.

MARCO POLO himself is said to have turned back from that high plateau in mid-Asia from which start the three great mountain barriers of the world. But Anna Louise Strong, intrepid journalist, who for some years has been watching the wheels turn round in Moscow, penetrated them for a visit to the Soviet of the High Pastures in the Alai, going as far as Pamir Post, the fort and capital situated on the Roof of the World.

"Its score or more of huts," she tells us, "huddle close about a tiny market square, scorched by the pitiless sun and torn by the pitiless wind. Here live a Tadjik washwoman, a Chinese trader in silks, a Russian postman, and a Kirghiz district president—all alike housed in low clay hovels, since wood is not to be found in all this desolate waste."

But the Murghab River, with its post, is a long, long journey from usual places and accustomed things. Miss Strong reached them by traveling with a detachment of the Red Army, going horseback over precipitous mountains and treacherous streams, passing by nomadic tribes, Gostorg officials, yurks and yaks, and making her return trip with considerably accelerated speed in the company of a Kirghiz Communist representative and a Kashgarlik horse thief.

It is fortunate that in her the courage of the explorer should be linked to the ability to relate vividly what befalls. The result is an absorbingly interesting narrative of everyday affairs in strange places.

There is the horse market in which Alai, "good horse and bad actor," was purchased, the people's courts in which she saw trials for the payment of kalyn or bride money, and the delightful interlude in which it appeared that Miss Strong had been stranded in the valley of the Alai.

The vicissitudes were many but they are related with such genial temper they contribute an element of comedy to the book. And on the other hand there are really valuable sketches of the types of Soviet workers, the industrialists, the natural scientists, the doctors and nurses, the ubiquitous G. P. U., and the party officials who are helping to push Moscow theories out into the waste lands of the "forbidden frontier."

We leave the author in Kara-su, her baggage deposited for the moment in an ancient chai-khana, herself resting on thinly carpeted boards satisfying her physical thirst with Asiatic melons, but with her thirst for adventure not a whit sated while she contemplates in which direction she shall go next, "since all of them lay open."

Readers of "The Road to the Grey Pamir" will surely hope that whatever her decision she will share her experiences with them.

The Former Days, and These

Puritan's Progress, by Arthur Train. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

ARTHUR TRAIN, in defending any lack of pattern in his gleanings from American history, admits that he began this book in a vacation mood. His first simple perusal of his own family chronicles tempted him further, and he found himself at work on a book which contains, in addition to its thread of biography, an assemblage of historical and economic data and a study of the influence of Puritanism upon American life and thought. Withal, Mr. Train disclaims any pretense at being a historian or at contributing any original material except in the digging up of a few old newspapers, books and family documents, and declares that what he has wrought is a synthetic product, compiled from many works of history. With that honest declaration Mr. Train proves his possession of a true Puritan conscience.

He adds to his confession that he has written as he wanted to write and to please himself. He begins, then, by telling what happened when as the result of a chance conversation about progress since the days of the Puritans he started out by motor one Sunday morning to find the old Baptist meetinghouse where his grandfather used to preach. He found the church, serene on its little tree-covered knoll within sound of Framingham square with its filling station, trolley cars, eating stands and panting motorcars. The sight of Grandfather Train's church brought back the figure of the preacher himself, born in 1783, and summoned to his imagination still earlier men, grandfather's father and grandfather; and thus the writer is well started on his examination of the Puritan. With all that goes the question—who got the more out of life, the grandfather or the grandson?

A Family Historian

Being, temporarily, a family historian, Mr. Train centers his survey of the life of the ordinary man around successive ancestors, beginning with his grandfather's grandfather. That Samuel Train spanned with his life almost the whole eighteenth century, and in writing about him his descendant is enabled to discuss local politics, church observances and standards of living in those days. The main part of the book, however, is limited to the 150 years that have passed since the birth-year of his grandfather. That year, 1783, stands midway between the coming of the first Puritans and the present time; it marked, politically, the beginning of American national existence. It is clearly a convenient date by which to measure progress.

The first four decades of the nineteenth century saw a world still unmechanized, still suspicious of railroads, still with an important rural population sharply differentiated from city dwellers. With the mid-century came western migration, the extension of railroads, enormous commercial expansion, spread-eagleism, an influx of immigration, ruffianism, extravagance and a general dullness in social life. From 1850 to 1900 the United States was as thoroughly dominated by Queen Victoria's standards as if Windsor Castle had been the White House. The Civil War decade witnessed a struggle between Puritan and Cavalier, the '70's one between the Puritan and Mammon. Speculation, piratical railroading, land-grabbing, corrupt municipal government give excuse for Don Seitz's epithet, "The Dreadful Decade," as applied to 1865-1875.

The Good Old Times

Passing down the decades Mr. Train comes to the inevitable question—has there been real progress? Are these days better than the good old times? Some students have said, no. Mr. Train is not among that number. While he is not wholly swept away by admiration of our comforts and luxuries and does not suppose that better possessions necessarily make better men, he is an optimist. The achievements of natural science do not inevitably make us materialistic; there is more sympathy, more tenderness, more compassion in the world than ever before. Centuries ago, Francis Bacon formulated a test which Mr. Train does not hesitate to apply now; "The nobler a soul is, the more objects of compassion it hath."

The Puritan has left an ineffaceable mark on American life and character. We cannot escape it. Mr. Train would not wish to escape it. He concludes; "So, as my homing instinct led me back to Framingham, I come back to the Puritans again, back with a genuinely increased respect for their many sterling qualities, but with no envy of their manner of life. I am content to live in 1931. I am glad that I was born in 1876 and not in 1783."

Starry Adventure

Starry Adventure, by Mary Austin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

A NEW book by Mary Austin is something to look forward to and respect. She does not write too rapidly, and each of her books is a definite contribution, first to her chosen field of southwestern culture, and second to the enjoyment of those who like to observe a fine intelligence employing the right mode of expression.

The name of Mary Austin is associated, even by those who do not know her work at first hand, with New Mexico; with the art and the craftsmanship of the Spanish colonial period and with Indian folklore. What those who do actually know her work realize, in addition, is that she is not simply an antiquarian and anthropologist—which sounds a little dusty—but a weaver of beautiful prose and a wise observer of human emotions and strivings.

For instance, in this new novel, "Starry Adventure," Mrs. Austin's theme is universal. It is just as true in Finland, in Australia, or in Cambodia that "starry adventure is the solid contribution a man makes to the age he lives in." There is a little more about that in Jane's words to her young husband, Gard Sitwell, who is the central figure of the book: that the starry adventure is something going on inside of one, something that may not come out in any tangible act or any human relationship; that there aren't any flags waving or bands playing, but it is there for the ready hand.

In Gard Sitwell's case starry adventure lay in New Mexico—just where, one feels, it lies for Mrs. Austin. In this way her theme has been given location and is tied to the part of the world that she knows best and loves best. Gard lived in New Mexico from boyhood.

The long, low ranch house, the orchards and pastures, the raspberry-colored rocks, the sweep of the hills and the distant rim of the Great Divide; the deep blue of the sky and the alpenglow that made the mountains pulse and burn; the golden light, and the planets swinging white and low, above him at night—these were New Mexico, these entered into Gard and prepared him for some starry adventure.

He believed in his adventure. But he didn't know what it would be. At first he thought it was something he would do with his friend David who was going to be an engineer. Then, when his own tastes and circumstances edged him out of doing anything with David and he found his special job was helping to restore old Spanish colonial houses, he thought his starry adventure lay in the swift love passages between him and a rich, beautiful and mature client, the sophisticated Eudora.

During the last episode Gard was, surprisingly, married to Jane, and when he had got over Eudora he wondered if being married to Jane might not be his starry adventure. But Jane said no; why should you always be thinking somebody else into your adventure? You have to have it by yourself.

In this novel there are passages of remarkable beauty into which have gone the author's love for New Mexico and her response to the distinctive qualities of its color, atmosphere, and history. There is a weaving in of Indian customs, information about

MARY AUSTIN

Spanish colonial buildings and furnishings and about Mexican songs and folkways that, less skillfully done, would have swamped the story, but done as it is tremendously enhance it. There are characters fine in their perceptions and conduct; there are other characters, like the Circean Eudora, that are portrayed with bland malice. There is the pervading implication that adventure lies in the way one makes his approach to life. All this is admirably bound together by sure workmanship and clear intelligence.

W. K. R.

"The Dark Horse"

Far From Home, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 7s. 6d.

IT IS not surprising to have a volume of short stories from the author of "Southern Baroque Art," and "All Summer in a Day." That impersonally conveyed individuality is naturally chose, when it looked to interpret other people's experience, the form in which the minute coral architecture of living, rather than the bold outline, has the most heightened significance.

The short story is preeminently the form for this view of life. It delights us by narrowing its range of event, by interpreting the depths and not the surface, showing us the universe in a drop of water, revealing how much there is to be known in the little we know of people. To the novel you have to abandon yourself, put yourself in the author's hands; sacrifice your world for his. But because of the very brevity of the short story, if for no other reason, you still retain your habitual attitude of spectator, you keep your feet on your own earth, at the same time seeing with sharpened sight and feeling with subtler sympathy. An episode and a life are reduced to their essential mechanism, and are not, as in the novel, inflated into their incidental implications.

For his stories Mr. Sitwell has taken the most ordinary people, and situations which, in their externals, are so slight that often all the reader's sensibility must be concentrated in microscopic strength upon them. One wonders sometimes whether the slightness of the theme was worth Mr. Sitwell's preoccupation. A lack of passion, tepidity of emotion, a determined ordinariness are sometimes his faults—the latter extraordinary in a Sitwell.

But these faults, these apparent lacks, are by a paradox the excesses of a studious sensitiveness. His manner is usually admirably adapted to the uncovering of that gray phantasmagoria of feelings, motives, patterns and forces which stand like shadows immediately behind common words and actions, and play a controlling influence upon them. Smoothly his spirited sentences flow into the fine interstices in which men and women hide their more complex thoughts, their more rarefied feelings. These are, it is true, away from the bolder dynamic currents of thought and feeling; but—to pursue the metaphor—it is the same precious water in the finer channels as is in the stronger, wider ones. Sacheverell Sitwell is rarely guilty of being solemn about trivialities, though he lacks his brother's satirical gift. The chief danger to his merit lies in a tendency to sacrifice the diamond flash of drama to his analysis, with the result that he is too often a man of one studious mood.

This appears to me to be the misgiving a reader might have in such a story as "Birds of a Feather," a story based on the idea that there may be certain people who are destined always to meet at all points of crisis in their lives. The meeting between two painters here described just fails to make the requisite tremor of fatality because the cause of their previous conflict is referred to almost perfunctorily. The result is a goodish story which needs to be put up a semitone before we can hear its intent.

In "Hark! The Trumpet and the Drum," Mr. Sitwell has written a story about the lives of an ex-service men's street band struggling for a living on the London streets, which, though it is possibly too long, is something like a masterpiece. The simplicity of its language, its gentleness, the humor and final pathos are perfectly attuned. There are two central figures: Bill, the leader of the band, who keeps it going up the most likely streets, finds out the most likely hours, looks out for the catchiest tunes and has his weather eye on the police; and Elsie, his girl, late of the sweets factory, who watches the enterprise with misgiving. There is practically no dialogue in the story; it does not descend to the undignified picturesque; but is a beautiful exposition of a constantly imperiled relationship between the two people. It would be sacrilege to attempt a summary of the street lore, the forebodings and echoes which haunt the lovers, or to describe their last desperate fling against starvation.

Mr. Sitwell has been called "the dark horse" of the much-advertised Sitwell trio, and this story shows that he has great reserves of power. He is no flash-in-the-pan writer. The felicity and dexterity, the imagination that have gone to the writing of this story are those of a considerable artist.

V. S. P.

Much in Little

The Autobiography of a Philosopher, by George Herbert Palmer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

INTO the small compass of 138 pages Professor Palmer has compressed the record of progressive stages in his own thinking and in the development of philosophy in America. In his 86 years he has seen "the marvelous expansion of thought that has gone on from the restricted outlook of Hopkins, Porter, Bowen and McCosh to the wide horizons of Dewey, Montague, Hocking and Whitehead." He characterizes it all as an old man's memories of the struggles through which he himself has passed in reaching "the criticized convictions about ultimate things on which he now relies."

Two words in that sentence are significant: criticized and relies. Criticize, criticism, and kindred words occur again and again throughout the book. Criticism has been Professor Palmer's guiding rule. His function has been to scrutinize and to improve. Criticism combined with appreciation of beauty becomes "a mighty engine, successively revealing what is adequate or harmonious and teasing us to bring this perfection to birth." The other equally significant word, relies, indicates the stability that he has sought. His are strength-bringing convictions.

George Herbert Palmer was born in Boston in 1842. An uncle who was a professor at Amherst suggested that the boy be named for the poet George Herbert, "so that he might always have a friend." In after years Professor Palmer wrote a three-volume study of Herbert, as a labor of love in return for his name.

Andover, Harvard and Germany supplied the successive steps in the education of the young philosopher. In 1872, after a year as tutor in Greek, he was appointed instructor in philosophy at Harvard. During the many years that he served his department he was associated with James, Royce, Santayana, Perry and McDougall. When he entered the college as a student only one course was offered in the subject. When he began teaching, the course was still entirely historical. He saw it change from one treated with indifference to one which attracts hundreds of students. In finding the causes Professor Palmer pays tribute to President Eliot's dispassionate estimate of men and wise guidance of life.

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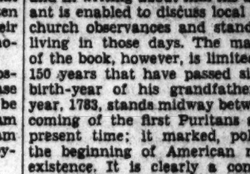

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THE HOME FORUM

Six A. M. in a Pennsylvania Town

THERE are not many places nowadays where one can see American life as it was lived perhaps fifty or a hundred years ago—simple, primitive, happy, leisurely. But I stumbled into a bit of it the other day, in a small town of western Pennsylvania, where I saw something which, with all my years of city dwelling, I did not suppose existed any longer on this side of the Atlantic.

It began the night before, Friday night, when we attempted to park our car at the side of the hotel.

"Can't park there," called a pleasant-voiced policeman. "Tomorrow's Saturday."

What the day of the week had to do with parking regulations, I had no idea; but, like an obedient, law-abiding citizen, I removed the car. It turned out that our room was on that side of the hotel, and about dawn I began to realize that something unusual was happening outside. I heard the rumble of wheels, the squeak of brakes; I heard laughter and animated voices raised. It was only four o'clock in the morning, mind you! Nevertheless, I got up and looked out.

Along the side of the hotel were trucks and wagons of all sorts, including open Fords of the old T-model, and a good many larger cars as well. They were all backed up to the curb and small awnings were being propped out from their roofs; boxes were being unpacked, stalls were being set up with manifold scrapings and bumpings and agreeable confusion. Through it all ran an accompaniment of neighborly greetings. I went back to bed but could not sleep, so about six o'clock I dressed and went down to observe at closer range the opening of this old-fashioned curb market.

Much had happened in the two-hour interval. As I stood at the corner and looked down the narrow path formed by the stalls on either side, I held my breath. Such a glorious conglomeration of massed color I never saw before, except once at the early morning flower market in Paris. Just beside me were great bunches of enormous poppies, and beyond them the gray green plants for sale. A little farther along tall rhododendron plants, wrapped in burlap, waved from an open car. Then there were bunches of bright orange carrots against the whiteness of heaped-up piles of Leghorn eggs marked "$.18 a dozen." There were neat loaves of homemade bread, a pile of newly made aprons, big bowls of snow-white cottage cheese, great vases of columbine, neatly tied bunches of poke ("two for five"), baskets of onions, baskets of pinky-brown new potatoes. In the pale light of the early morning, everything looked delectably fresh and crisp.

And the people behind the stalls or beside the wagons looked just as fresh and wholesome as the things they had prepared for sale. I wondered how far these people had come, what time they got up to arrive at their posts so early, when they had made the cakes and the cottage cheese. They seemed to be having a good time together. I heard snatches of conversation as they moved about, arranging their things. It was most cheerful and animated: a girl showing another how she put on the collar of her new dress, an exchange of ideas about when to plant this or that, the weather, the buying of a new car. I noticed that nearly every man had his wife with him; it seemed to be a shared experience. Both did the arranging, both sold and took in the money.

At this early hour, too, the people of the town were out with baskets jauntily hung on their arms, ready for the purchase of their Sunday supplies. There were gay "good-mornings" and correspondingly deep consultations. On the stalls were displayed homemade butter without salt, beautiful layer cakes, luscious golden-brown rolls. How I wished I might live in that town and go to the Saturday market! Customers stayed to visit, inquiring about the children, talking over prospects for the coming planting. Nowhere did I hear any mention of the business depression!

Red radishes were everywhere, garden lettuce adding a bright green note to the color scheme; behind one stall two girls presided over boxes of fudge and maple sugar candy. At another stall I found an old man with white hair and beard, who was selling vegetables and fruit; but what caught my eye was a bunch of orange lilies in a small wooden vase. I touched them to see if they were real. The old man approached.

"Those are made of chicken feathers," he explained. "I paint them with artists' paints."

They were beautifully done. Then he showed me the rest of his handiwork. He had carved trays, little wooden animals and flower-pot holders of the same wood, varnished over. His work was clever and it was rather touching to see it displayed here among real flowers and all the other products of the farm. Apparently, everyone brought here anything which might prove salable.

I shall never forget the contentment of those faces, the clean wholesomeness of that market, the general air of unhurried business and social life going on at six o'clock in the morning in that little town in Pennsylvania. I was impressed with the depth of color and the wealth of atmosphere,—a feeling that here was a real section of American life which business depression could not touch. I hurried to my friends and dragged them out of their early morning beds to see it.

But, when I finally had them roused and upon the scene, the kaleidoscope had changed. The pushing, good-natured crowds had left the narrow lane. You could walk down that aisle now without a single nudge in the back from somebody's basket, without hearing a single "Good morning! Fine day!" Where had everyone gone? We heard a band playing, and, like children, we scurried off to find it. Around the next corner the market crowd had gathered about a uniformed band. We joined them just as the music wound up with a fine flourish and a slender woman, in Salvation Army blue, rose to speak. It was Evangeline Booth. We listened with tense interest, as did everyone, except the youth beside me who had a live chicken in his basket which needed quelling every little while. When the speech was over, I came away feeling hopeful for the future of America. As long as we Americans can get to work cheerfully at dawn, carry on our duties with zest and enjoyment, and stop long enough to listen to an idealistic, uplifting speech by a little woman in Salvation Army uniform, things are not as bad as they might be.

M. G. P.

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Spottrup: From an Early Wood Engraving

London's Country

Going along Park Lane on a bus one summer day, it was borne in upon me that there is much that one might describe as "London's Country." For there, right in the heart of London, men were scything the long grass in Hyde Park and where they had been earlier were long rows of hay.

Some Londoners feel a longing for the country, acutely at times. But, when one comes to think of it, there are many country things which we see and hear in London. There are the sheep and cows in Hyde and Green Parks, for instance, grazing unconcernedly, while the traffic rages by in an incessant stream a few yards away from them. Someone has said: "You have really been to the country when you have seen a rabbit!" Well, there are rabbits—several of them—in Hyde Park. They can be seen at any time, busily making their toilet, or frisking in their joyous, inimitable way.

Then there are the pheasants—tame and very proud of their babies. Ducks can be studied at leisure in almost any park. In one where the water is drained off and the hollow cleaned, when the water is let in again, while it is still clear, one can watch the ducks diving and swimming below the surface. Of course, there are the pair who have claimed the pond in Lincoln's Inn and their friends, but they are "stars" among the ducks and their doings are recorded as "news" in all the great English dailies.

The gray squirrels must not be omitted. They sit up in the trees, twitching their tails and chattering. In Hyde Park one honored me by descending and eating cake from my hand. I have seen one run to a small boy and climb his shoulder, seize a nut from between his lips, and dash off to bury it in the turf; returning frequently for more.

Practically every square has a garden with its thrush or chaffinch or blackbird inhabitants—ours has tomtits. Also a pigeon built a huge nest in a tree top last year. Early this year we saw one sitting in the nest. Evidently it was not considered a suitable locality, as, twig by twig, she removed it. Alas! we know not where she has gone. The song of the birds and the cooing of the pigeons by day are delightful; but, for real country effect, it is as nothing compared with that produced by waking in the silence of the night, when the traffic is hushed, and hearing owls hooting all around.

Bees come frequently to the crocuses and other flowers in the window boxes, and even the darting, wasplike insects one sees about hot, sunny banks in the country visit upon occasion the flowers in the drawing room vases.

There are doubtless many other and rarer instances, but I have merely written of the ordinary country things which may be seen and heard by anyone. The fact of their being part of the everyday life in London is what one finds so refreshing.

Venetian Argosies and Pageants

In the opening scene of "The Merchant of Venice" Salarino says to his friend Antonio:

"Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
There, where your argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers,
That curtsy to them, do them reverence,
As they fly by them with their woven wings."

An argosy was a large merchant vessel, and it was because of the possession of many fleets like those of Antonio that Venice, at the height of her glory, became the envy of her sister cities of Italy and of princes, kings and popes. The Venetians were a merchant people, and their ships brought goods from the East to the marts of their city, from whence it was sent forth again to the countries on the north and west. Made rich by trade, the merchants lavished their wealth on the adornment of their city, and the beauty of Venice—a beauty more Oriental than European—was the wonder of the world. . . .

Salarino, in "The Merchant of Venice," referred to Antonio's argosies as "the pageants of the sea." The Venetians loved pageants, and each year on the Feast of the Ascension to symbolize the union of the republic with its encircling waters and to celebrate the conquest of Dalmatia by the Doge Orseolo they held a festival that was known as the Espousal of the Sea. On the morning of Ascension Day a great ship, called the Bucintoro, or Bucentaur, was launched from the Arsenal and rowed to the Piazzetta to receive the Doge, who was the chief magistrate of the republic, and his suite. The Bucentaur had two decks; on the lower one sat the hundred and sixty-eight rowers who pulled the forty-eight oars. These men were workmen at the Arsenal and it was their privilege to row the boat on this occasion. The upper deck was hung with crimson velvet, ornamented with braid and tassels of gold, and adorned with bas-reliefs representing the arts and sciences, so that it formed a magnificent salon, typical of the Venetian love of splendor. At the stern was the chair of the Doge, set upon a dais, and above this throne was a canopy in the shape of a shell, held aloft by two cherubs, and with a gilded figure on either side, one personifying Prudence and the other Strength. Near by were carved chairs for the Patriarch of Venice, the Ambassadors, and the officers of state. . . .

When Philippe de Commines, the ambassador of Charles VIII of France, visited Venice in 1495 he wrote: "This is the most triumphant city that ever I saw." And the reputation for splendor increased as the great merchants built gorgeous palaces on the canals, decorated them with paintings by matchless artists, and welcomed important guests with pageantry and pomp.—RUPERT SARGENT HOLLAND, in "Historic Ships."

Hastelessness

All the procession of living and growing things passes. The grass stands up taller and still taller, the sheaths open, and the stalk arises, the pollen clings till the breeze sweeps it. The bees rush past and the resolute wasps; the humble-bees, whose weight swings them along. About the oak and maples the brown chafers swarm, and the fern-owls at dusk, and the blackbirds and jays by day, cannot reduce their legions while they last. Yellow butterflies, and white, broad red admirals, and sweet blues! think of the kingdom of flowers which is theirs! Heavy moths burring at the edge of the copse; green, and red, and gold flies; gnats, like smoke around the tree-tops; midges so thick over the brook, as if you could haul a netful; tiny leaping creatures in the grass; bronze beetles across the path; blue dragon flies pondering on cool leaves of water-plantain.

Blue jays flitting, a magpie dropping across from elm to elm; . . . missel thrushes leading their fledglings, already strong on the wing, from field to field. An egg here on the sward, dropped by a starling; a red ladybug creeping, tortoise-like, up a green fern frond. Finches undulating through the air, shooting themselves with closed wings, and linnets happy with their young. . . . Hastelessness is the only word one can make up to describe it; there is much rest, but no haste.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "The Pageant of Summer."

If Napoleon Had Escaped to America

Never shall I forget that August evening. The Harvard boys were dispersed for their vacation, and, had I not been expecting a box of books from France, I too should have been far away from the stifling heat of Boston, and not idly watching a foreign frigate (a Dane, they said) as she slowly worked her way up towards the quay. After the scorching heat of the day, the evening breeze on the banks of the Charles was pleasant, so I stood watching, and a thought crossed my mind that my books might be in the hold of that ship, for I was to lecture that fall to the sophomore class on recent French literature, and was awaiting with some impatience the latest piece from Chateaubriand.

Suddenly I saw him. There could be no mistaking the figure as he stood there, with his three-cornered hat on his head, and his arms folded across his breast, looking just as in the pictures, only a little fatter and paler than I expected to see him. I bowed low, and he returned my salute. Then, as he stepped ashore, I came forward and welcomed him in French. . . .

As you know, Napoleon's first night on American soil was spent in my uncle George's fine, new brick house in Tontine Crescent, Franklin Place.

The next day being Sunday, the Emperor must needs accompany the family to the Old South Meeting House. Indeed, nothing would content him but to carry with some ostentation my uncle's Bible, which he affected to read during the greater part of the service. As we walked home, he asked me what religion was most popular in Boston. I said, "Congregationalist." . . .

All through his stay in Boston, the Emperor made a point of attending the church services. . . . But since he never succeeded in learning enough English to understand a word of what was said, or even to pronounce the word Massachusetts ("Massachusee," he would call it), the spiritual profit which he derived from his church-going cannot have been great. . . .

As you may imagine, the news that the Emperor was in Boston spread through the country like wildfire. People flocked from every quarter to see him. A special service of coaches was run from Philadelphia and New York. Crowds of newspaper men waited outside the apartments which had been reserved for his use by the State and, whenever he walked abroad, followed him with their notebooks and pencils. Some of the most illustrious figures of our age, Mr. Cabot, Judge Parsons, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Mason were anxious to shake him by the hand, and to ascertain his views on the American Constitution.—H. A. L. FISHER, in "If, or History Rewritten."

Garden Song

Out of such a morning must a poem come
Telling of each garden flower—
Begonia, delphinium,
Zinnia, geranium—
And rose petal shower.

In praise of such a morning must a song be sung
Telling of each garden bloom,
Foxgloves in a gay row hung,
Canterbury bell's sweet tongue,
And tea rose perfume.

MIRIAM SHIPLEY EMERY.

SOME of the manor houses of "Herregaarde" in Denmark are fine examples of early Gothic architecture; relics, too, of the actions of medieval people who played a conspicuous part in the history of their country. Such houses were not only used as homes for the lord of the manor and his servants, but also as places of refuge for dwellers along that part of the coast.

Spøttrup is situated on the west coast of Jutland, near Limfjord, turning its almost bare façade in the direction from which an attack might have been expected, though only loopholes through which one might shoot are visible on this side. The building dates back to before the days of Valdemar IV, who became its owner at the time when he regained, piece by piece, the State of Denmark which his father had squandered.

Early documents make mention of the estate in 1333, but it is supposed to have been built in the twelfth century. Unlike many extremely old houses, it retains its original architecture; the walls standing four-square to the four cardinal points, the round tower of the inside court-yard being the watch tower for the district. There are fifty-five rooms in all, the walls of which measure in parts a good meter in thickness. It boasts secret chambers, a moat, and even storks' nests on the ridging. Romantic are the legends and love stories of some of those who have dwelt within its walls, exciting the tales of sieges and deprivations. Today the old manor is the home of a farmer, who finds there ample housing space for his agricultural implements.

The picture is taken from an early wood engraving, a process eminently suitable for depicting the fine lines and delicate gradations of roofs and chimneys.

The Nightingale's Early Songs

Franz had made many friends in and out of school, but he cherished only one: a joiner's apprentice, named Hans. They were unlike. Hans was tall, thin, spoke the language of the streets, and was interested in nothing but the streets; Franz was short, bespectacled, and sensitive as a taut violin string. The novelty and color of their personalities drew the two together. They would tell each other their miseries and joys, and discuss their ambitions.

It was a long time before Franz told Hans that he was a musician: Hans might laugh at him. The apprentice probably would never have learned the truth if he had not caught, one day, a glimpse of music books under his friend's arm. He asked for an explanation and Franz, half-abashed, explained about his studies and his passion for the art. To his amazement, Hans was interested.

"And you, do you make up your own songs?" Hans asked him, his eyes opening wide.

Franz nodded, and whistled a tune of his own.

"I like it. I like it very much. Did you make it up all yourself?" Hans was unmistakably enthusiastic and Franz loved him more than ever.

After that day, Franz eagerly sang his latest compositions to his friend. But he soon learned that Hans was not a very discerning critic. He liked catchy tunes, and Franz was not proud of those. Franz's best compositions, however, did not impress him. He shrugged his shoulders and looked blank, although he was awed by his little friend who made such merry music.

As he was intimate with some workers at a near-by piano factory, Hans arranged to have Franz practise each day in the warehouse where there were rows of resplendent, perfectly-tuned pianos. Schubert touched the shining keys lovingly and tenderly. The sound was so resonant, so velvety. Not the chattering hoarseness of his own piano at home! He stayed in the warehouse for hours at a stretch, each day, playing over his repertoire again and again, his music expressing the delicious happiness that warmed his heart. There he composed his first long works. A piano fantasy and some chamber music were written in this warehouse. And in all these early efforts of the boy Schubert, there sparkles melody—free, pliant, endlessly flowing.

The nightingale had begun its singing.—DAVID EWEN, in "The Unfinished Symphony, A Story-Life of Franz Schubert."

A Green Cornfield

The earth was green, the sky was blue;
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two,
A singing speck above the corn;

A stage below, in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on the wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing.

The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.

And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, in "Poetical Works."

"Until seventy times seven"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Christ Jesus was asked by one of his disciples whether it was enough to forgive his brother seven times, he answered, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven." To those who believe they have been wronged, not once, but many times, this command to forgive over and over again may seem difficult to obey. But the right understanding of God as Love, and of man as His image and likeness, makes even this possible.

In his own life Christ Jesus exemplified the power of divine Love to such a degree that he was able to heal the sick instantly. He cleansed the lepers, restored sight to the blind, and regenerated the sinner. He was so conscious of the reality of divine Love that he recognized hate as an unreal counterfeit of Love, and so was able to say at the hill of Calvary, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." And his follower, Stephen, voiced this same divine compassion when he prayed for his persecutors, saying, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."

The sense of compassion underlies all forgiveness. To forgive does not mean to condone nor to ignore sin. On the contrary, sin must be recognized for what it is, namely, a delusion of mortal sense, and the sinner as being a victim of this delusion. A compassionate, self-forgetful sense of forgiveness has no sense of superiority or self-righteousness, but desires to see every sinner released from the bondage of sin. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 124), "The last act of the tragedy on Calvary rent the veil of matter, and unveiled Love's great legacy to mortals: *Love forgiving its enemies.*"

Christian Science teaches that from the standpoint of absolute Truth there is no reality in either sickness or sin, because God is the only creator, and He creates only good. The unreality of both phases of evil is being proved daily, all over the world, in the healing of both the sick and the sinning through the teachings of Christian Science. A thoughtful study of the Bible and of Mrs. Eddy's writings will enable the earnest student to understand and demonstrate this Christian and scientific method of dealing with every discord.

Learning to forgive follows as a natural consequence of learning to love. If we are thinking thoughts of self-pity or resentment, we are making a reality of evil; we are not forgiving sin. Jesus said, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." We need to think of the one who has apparently wronged us as being, in reality, the perfect image and likeness of God, who is incapable of hatred or malice. And we must think of ourselves as being safely hidden in "the secret place of the most High," where no evil thought or snare can find us. The Love that enables us to do this is ours by right of spiritual reflection, for man is the image of God, Love.

Sometimes we may seem to be suffering as the result of another's wrongdoing. We may believe that the poverty or the sickness or the loneliness with which we seem to be contending, is due to another's neglect, carelessness, or wrongdoing. We may think we have forgiven that one; but if we are blaming any individual for having directly or indirectly caused our suffering, we have not fully forgiven him. Sometimes we may have ceased to blame people for our sufferings, and yet still be blaming conditions or circumstances. We must not only forgive, but also forget, and cease to give any power to evil, as either a cause or an effect.

Christian Science teaches how to turn away from sorrow and suffering, and to find God as an ever present help in time of trouble. Instead of brooding over the wrongs that may have been done to us, we learn to rejoice in ever present good, and to expect good to come into our human experience as we discern God as its constant source. We learn through this Christian and scientific revelation of the true nature of God and man not to cherish one unforgiving, unloving thought of any person or thing. Advancing in the understanding of forgiveness and of what it implies, we may often be amazed by the healing of the difficulties which hitherto have seemed hopeless.

Through learning how to forgive we learn to look at conditions in a different light; and by trying to love what it is our duty to do, we shall advance into finding the work that we love to do and are most fitted for. So we find that the beliefs of evil disturb us less and less; and we go on from victory to victory, always finding that the struggle and the victory are in our own thinking, and that we cannot blame people, conditions, or circumstances for any seeming unhappiness. The forgiving thought is a healing thought, because it recognizes God, divine Love, as the only power, presence, and activity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Sacrament." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

"Sytti ganger syv ganger"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DA Kristus Jesus blev spurt av en av sine disipler om det var nok å tilgi sin bror syv ganger, svarte han: "Jeg sier dig: Ikke syv ganger, men sytti ganger syv ganger." Det kan synes vanskelig for dem som tror de er blitt forurettet ikke én, men mange ganger, å adlyde denne befaling om å tilgi gang på gang. Men den rette forståelse av Gud som Kjærlighet, og av mennesket som Hans billede og lignelse, gjør endog dette mulig.

Kristus Jesus anskueliggjorde i sitt eget liv guddommelig Kjærlighets makt i en sådan grad at han var i stand til å helbrede de syke sieblikkelig. Han renset de spedalske, gjengav de blinde synet og omvendte synderen. Han var sig den guddommelige Kjærlighets virkelighet så bevisst at han erkjente hat som en uvirkelig efterligning av Kjærlighet, og var i stand til å si på Golgata: "Fader, forlat dem! for de vet ikke hvad de gjør." Og hans efterfølger Stefanus gav uttrykk for denne samme guddommelige medfølelse da han bad for sine forfølgere og sa: "Herre, tilregn dem ikke denne synd!"

Medfølelse ligger til grund for all tilgivelse. A tilgi betyr ikke å undskylde eller å overse synd. Tvertimot, synd må erkjennes som det den er, nemlig, et bedrag av den dødelige sans, og synderen som et offer for dette bedrag. En medfølende, selvforglemmende følelse av tilgivelse kjenner ikke nogen følelse av overlegenhet eller selvretterdighet, men ønsker å se enhver synder løst fra trældommen under synd. Mary Baker Eddy skriver i *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 124): "Siste akt av tragedien på Golgata bragte materiens forheng til å revne, og lot den store arv Kjærligheten har skjenket dødelige, komme til syne: *Kjærlighet som tilgir sine fiender.*"

Christian Science lærer at der, sett ut fra den absolutte Sannhets standpunkt, ikke er nogen virkelighet i sykdom eller synd, fordi Gud er den eneste skaper, og Han skaper alene det gode. Uvirkeligheten av begge disse utslag av det onde blir bevist hver dag over hele verden i helbredelsen av både de syke og de syndige gjennem Christian Science lære. Et omhyggelig studium av Bibelen og av Mrs. Eddys skrifter vil sette den alvorlige studerende i stand til å forstå og å påvise denne kristne og videnskapelige metode for behandling av enhver disharmoni.

A lære å tilgi kommer som en naturlig følge av å lære å elske. Hvis våre tanker er optatt av selvmedlidenhet eller harme, gjør vi en virkelighet av det onde; vi tilgir ikke synd. Jesus sa: "Dom ikke efter synet, men dom en rettferdig dom!" Vi må i vår tenkning holde fast ved at den som tilsynelatende har forurettet oss, i virkeligheten er Guds fullkomne billede og lignelse, og Gud kan ikke hate eller være ondskapsfull. Og vi må holde fast ved at vi selv er trygt forvaret i "den Høiestes skjul", hvor ikke nogen ond tanke eller noget ondt ønske kan finne oss. Den Kjærlighet som setter oss i stand til å gjøre dette, er vår i kraft av åndelig gjenspeiling, for mennesket er Guds, Kjærlighetens, billede.

Undertiden kan vi synes å lide som et resultat av en annens forseelser. Vi tror kanskje at den fattigdom eller sykdom eller ensomhet som vi synes å kjempe med, skyldes en annens forsømmelse, likegyldighet eller forseelse. Vi tror kan hende vi har tilgitt vedkommende; men hvis vi gir noget som helst menneske skylden for direkte eller indirekte å ha forårsaket våre lidelser, har vi ikke helt tilgitt det. Undertiden kan vi ha ophørt med å gi mennesker skylden for våre lidelser og allikevel fremdeles gi forholdene eller omstendighetene skylden. Vi må ikke alene tilgi, men også glemme, og ophøre å gi nogen som helst makt til det onde, enten som årsak eller som virkning.

Christian Science lærer oss hvorledes vi skal vende oss bort fra sorg og lidelse og finne at Gud er en alltid nærværende hjelp i trengsler. Istedenfor å ruge over den urett som kan være tilføiet oss, lærer vi å glede oss over det alltid nærværende gode og å vente at det gode skal komme inn i vår menneskelige erfaring eftersom vi ser at Gud er dets uophørlige kilde. Vi lærer gjennem denne kristne og videnskapelige åpenbaring av Guds og menneskets sanne natur ikke å nære en eneste uforsonlig, ukjærlig tanke om nogen eller noget som helst. Når vi gjør fremskritt i forståelsen av tilgivelse og av hvad den innbefatter, kan vi ofte forbauses over helbredelsen av onder som hittil har syntes håpløse.

Ved å lære å tilgi lærer vi å se på forholdene i et annet lys; og ved å forsøke å elske det som det er vår plikt å gjøre, vil vi gjøre fremskritt og finne det arbeide som vi elsker å gjøre og egner oss best til. På denne måte finner vi at det ondes antagelser forstyrrer oss mindre og mindre; og vi går videre fra seier til seier, idet vi alltid finner at kampen utkjempes og seiren vinnes i vår egen tenkning, og at vi ikke kan gi mennesker, forhold eller omstendigheter skylden for nogen som helst tilsynelatende følelse av å være ulykkelig. Den tilgivende tanke er en helbredende tanke, fordi den anerkjenner Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, som den eneste makt, det eneste nærvær og den eneste virksomhet.

Opplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fås ved henvendelse til forlaget. The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Little Poet, Patience

Little poet, do not think it strange
Because it takes a week, perhaps a month,
Or seven years to give a poem birth.

A blossom lasting but a summer's day
Took all of spring to grow. A century
But slightly moves the wrinkled crust of earth.

There are lines written that will outlive walls.
Oh, little poet, what are meager years
Of time contrasted with a poem's worth?

P. P. STRACHAN.

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STOCK MARKET IS LOWER ON DULL TRADING

Operators Inclined to Withdraw Pending Development of German Situation

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The stock market slid slowly downgrade in an extremely quiet week-end session today, as traders were inclined to withdraw, pending clarification of the German financial situation.

It was one of the quietest Saturday sessions in the share market in recent years, with only about half a million shares traded. Bonds likewise were sluggish, with price changes narrow. There was further pressure against the German issues.

There were numerous declines of 1 to about 4 points in principal shares, although the great bulk of changes were fractional. A little short covering in the final dealings caused some recovery from the lowest.

Isues off a point or two included American Can, American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, U. S. and Bethlehem Steels, Consolidated Gas, North American, Du Pont, International Harvester and New York Central. A few shares geting down about 3 to 4 included Johns-Manville, Case, Atchison, Union Pacific, Auburn and Allied Chemical.

There was little in the weekend domestic news to influence the financial markets. Next week's steel output in the Youngstown area is expected to be aproximately unchanged from the past week. The copper statistics for June were about as expected, showing a gain in refined stocks of over 14,000 tons, despite the low rate of operations, and the flurry of buying late in the month. Large producers finally came down to the 8-cent-a-pound price for the metal, when the export price was cut ½ cent to that basis.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market today was a typical midsummer short session affair. Trading was quiet and prices fluctuated narrowly without a definite trend in most groups. No sales of any kind occurred in a large number of bonds, many of which are normally active.

Nevertheless there were some interesting developments. German issues continued to reflect selling pressure. The 5½ of 1965 were probably the mots active bond of the whole list with sales approximating $200,000 at par value. These bonds lost about 3 points.

Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 showed outstanding strength and the course of other foreign obligations was irregularly, but narrowly, higher. The quiet trading in most of this and other groups contributed to the narrow fluctuations.

A few industrial loans made good gains.

Public utility and railroad obligations were more active than the industrials but the net changes were unusually small and few and they lacked a definite trend. The same was true to a greater extent of the loans of the United States Government.

Atchison 4½s, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, and Loew's 6s of 1941 made moderate gains among the stock-privilege issues.

NATIONAL ENAMELING BUYING OWN STOCK

NEW YORK, July 11—National Enameling & Stamping Company has been buying in its own stock the last six or eight months, and has purchased so far more than 25,000 shares. Instead of 155,918 shares indicated by the Dec. 31, 1930, balance sheet, there now are only about 130000 shares outstanding.

Although the current earning power is low, due to small demand, equity of the stock has been increased. Working capital Dec. 31, 1930, was $4,238,518, equal to $32.60 a share on the reduced basis. Book value of the stock was $138.24. Allowing for a loss of $200,000 or so in the first six months, equity in working capital would still be more than $30 a share, compared with a current market valuation of about $21.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.52¾	.53¼	.52¼	.52⅝	—⅜
September	.54	.54⅝	.53⅜	.53½	—⅝
December	.58	.58⅞	.57⅝	.57⅞	—⅝
Corn					
July	.57⅞	.58⅜	.56⅝	.57⅛	—⅜
September	.52⅝	.53⅜	.51¼	.51½	—⅝
December	.47¾	.48⅜	.46	.46⅛	—1
Oats					
July	.36⅞	.36⅞	.35½	.36¼	
September	.27¼	.27¼	.26	.26¼	
December	.30⅛	.30¼	.29	.29	
Lard					
July	8.00	8.00	7.85	7.85	
September	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85	
October	8.00	8.00	7.85	7.85	

JUNE DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

NEW YORK, July 11—Preliminary figures on department store sales show a decrease of 6 per cent from May to June on an average daily basis. The Federal Reserve Board index, which makes allowance both for number of business days and for usual seasonal changes, was 96 in June, on a basis of 1923-1925 average as 100, compared with 97 in May and 106 in April. In comparison with a year ago, value of sales for June, according to preliminary figures, was 3 per cent smaller, and the aggregate for the first half 9 per cent smaller.

COTTON PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Favorable weather reports combined with relatively easy Liverpool cables, the easier ruling of the stock market and the unsettled financial position of Germany, were reflected by considerable week-end liquidation and a generally lower market for cotton today. October contracts sold off to 9.39, or 14 points net lower, but recovered part of the loss closing at 9.45 with the general market steady at net declines of 8 to 11 points.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON TO REDEEM BONDS

Company will redeem Sept. 1 at 110 all first mortgage 6 per cent and 6 per cent bonds due June 1, 1943, in the amount of $31,774,000. The company will also redeem on the same date and at the same price the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Commonwealth Electric Company, a predecessor company, in the amount of $2,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $48,389,000 decrease; total net demand deposits averaged $2,763,000 decrease; time deposits (averaged $680,000 increase; clearings week ending today $5,823,412,000; clearing week ending July 3, $5,991,471,499.

TRION MILLS EXPANSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRION, Ga., July 7—An expansion program of $1,000,000 is contemplated for the Trion Textile Mills, contracts already having been let for construction of a $400,000 addition to the mill, and the erection of a new $300,000 building, according to announcements made public here. Construction will begin within a few weeks.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	July 11	July 10
23½	11¾	1	Adams Express	300	13½	13½	13½	13	
23½	13	1.40	Addressograph	400	18½	15½	16⅜	61	
109¾	79¾	3	Air Reduction	1200	85½	83½	84½		
29¾	7	.40	Alaska Juneau	1200	9½	9	9⅜		
13¾	5¼		Allegheny Corp	300	6⅜	6	6⅛		
102¾	62¾	8†	Allied Chem	4600	102½	98½	100	101¾	
43⅜	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	600	24¾	23½	24	23¾	
8¾			Amal Leather	100					
28¾	11¾		Am Ag Ch Del	100	18¾	16¾	16¾		
63¾	31¾	3†	Am Bank Note	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	44	
63¾	31¾	3	Am Brake Shoe pf	100	40¾	40¾	40¾		
39	20½	2.40	Am Brass Class A	100	25	25	25	26	
13¾	7¾		Am Brown Boveri	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		
128¾	69¾	3†	Am Can	1200	80½	78½	79	81	
43¾	18¾	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	23½	23½	23½	23½	
21	11	1	Am Chain	100	13	13	13		
68	38		Am Coal						
23½	13½		Am Encaustic	200	15	15	15		
81¾	21¾		Am Ice Pref	3400	25¾	25¾	25¾		25¾
71¾	44¾		Am & Foreign Pw	200	50	50	50		50
			Am & Foreign Pw 1st	200	85	85	85		87½
39	19½		Am Hide & L pf	300	25¾	25¾	25¾		
47	20		Am International	1700	31	30¾	30¾		31
147¾	90¾	1	Am Linseed	100	90	90	90		
68	31		Am Locomotive	200	31	31	31		
111¾	77½	.60	Am Radiator	1400	31¾	31¾	31¾		
31¾	17¾		Am Safety Razor	100	20	20	20		
11¾	4¾		Am Seating Instl	100	5	5	5		
39	19	3	Am Smelting & Ref	300	25¾	25¾	25¾		
41¾	21¾		Am Solvents pf	100	25	25	25		
31¾	17¾	1	Am Steel Foundries	100	20	20	20		
111¾	58¾	3	Am Sugar Ref	1200	71¾	69¾	70		
80¾	35¾	3	Am Tel & Tel	1200	111¾	108¾	109¾		
263¾	132¾	10	Am Tobacco	300	161	160	160		
120	77	7	Am Water Wks	700	94¾	92¾	93		
25	15½		Am Woolen pf	100	18½	18½	18½		
32¾	11		Am Writing Paper	100	15½	15½	15½		
204½	101½	4†	Anaconda Copper	3100	47¾	47	47¾		
32¾	11¾		Aviation Corp Del	900	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾
			—B—						
27⅞	9¼		Baldwin Loco	400	14¾	14¾	14¾		14¾
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	50	80	80	80		80
87½	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	600	50½	49	49		50
60	30¾	6½	Barker Bros pf	200	33¾	33¾	33¾		
14½	8¾	1	Barnsdall A	300	8¾	8	8		8¼
25½	14½	1	Bendix Aviation	700	20¼	20¼	20¼		21
70¾	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	6700	47	46	47		47¾
123½	98¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	111¾	111¾	111¾	110¾	
40½	20¾	1½	John Blum & Br	200	20	20	20		
76¼	47	3†	Borden	900	59	58¾	58¾		59¼
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1100	19¾	19	19		20½
2¾	1		Briggs Mfg	700	13¼	13⅜	13⅜		13½
69⅜	53¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	800	62	61¾	61¾		62½
64½	51¾	5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	64¾	64¾	64¾		
43½	32¼	3	Brown Shoe	300	42½	42½	42½		
134¾	117¾	7	Brown Shoe pf	60	118½	118½	118½		
6¾	2½		Budd Mfg	300	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾
13	7¾	1	Budd Wheel	100	9	9	9		9¼
23	11¾		Bullard	200	11¾	11½	11½		
37¼	19½	1	Burroughs Add	300	24	23½	23½		
3¾	1¼		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	⅛	
69¾	23¾		Byers	1500	33¾	32¼	33¼	33¼	
			—C—						
83	30½	2	Calif Packing	300	34½	34½	34½	34¼	
11¾	5		Calumet & Hecla	300	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	
48	29½	3	Canada Dry	400	40¾	40½	40½	40¾	
45¾	24¾	1½	Canadian Pacific	200	26¾	26¼	26¼	27	
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20¾	20¾	20¾		
131½	59¾	6	Case Threshg	7900	79	76½	76¾	80½	
52½	21½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1200	24	23½	23½	25	
16	8¾		Celanese Corp	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	
34¾	17¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	23	23	23	23½	
30½	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	40	38	38	39¾	
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	900	37¼	37	37	37	
7¾	3		Chi & Gt West	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
37½	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	400	26¼	25¾	25¾	26½	
8½	3½		Chi Mil & StP	100	5½	5½	5½	6¼	
15¾	4¾		Chi Mil & StP pf	400	9¾	9	9	9¾	
38	16¾	1½	Chile Copper	40	25	24½	24½		
25¾	13¾	1	Chrysler	12900	23¼	23¼	23¾	23	
37¾	30	3.60†	City Ice & Fuel	200	32	31¾	32	31½	
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	500	53½	52	52		
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	44½	44½	44½	44¾	
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾	
32½	9¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	16	16	16	16¼	
45¾	30¾	2†	Columbia Gas	1200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	300	104½	103	103	105	
11½	6	.50	Col Graph ct	700	10¾	10	10	10¾	
111¾	56	5†	Columbian Carb	400	77	75½	75½	77½	
16¾	6	.80	Columbia Graph	900	10¾	10	10	10½	
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	700	17¾	17	17	17	
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	25	25	25	25	
89	74½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	110	89	87½	89	87½	
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	25	25	25	25¼	
34	22	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	25¾	23¾	23¾	25¾	
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	5300	17	15½	15½	17	
12	6¾	.40	Comwlth & So	5400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½	
12¾	8¼		Congoleum Natrn	200	11	10¾	10¾	11¾	
87	10½		Consol Film I pf	100	14½	14¼	14¼		
109¾	82¼	4	Consol Gas	1400	95¼	94¼	94½	96¾	
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	1¼		Container B	800	1½	1½	1½		
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	400	15½	15	15	15¾	
3¾	1¼		Cont Baking B	200	1½	1¼	1¼	1¾	
62¾	40¾	2½	Cont Can	900	51	50¼	50¼	51	
51¾	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	500	42	41	42	41	
12	5		Cont Oil	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾	
12	2½		Cont Shares	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
86¾	55¾	3†	Corn Products	200	72¾	72½	72½	73	
18	6¼		Coty	900	8½	8⅜	8½	8½	
6¾	2		Crown Zellerbach	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
160	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	87¾	87½	87½		
44	30½	6	Cuba Cane Pr pf	20	35	35	35	35	
36	16		Cuban Am S pf	10	28¾	28½	28½	29	
1½	¼		Cuban Dom S	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
43¾	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	41	41	41	41	
118¾	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	113	113	113	113	
5¾	2½		Curtis Wright	400	3½	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
			—D—						
33	8¾		Davison Chem	300	13½	12½	12½	13¾	
127½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	200	132	132	132		
109	100	.7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	50	100	100	100		
23	14½		Diamond Match	1800	20	19½	19½	20	
13½	8½	1	Dome Mines	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21¼	17½	1.25	Douglas Air	200	19½	19	19	18¾	
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	1700	88½	87½	87½	89¼	
23	21		Durham Hos pf	10	21	21	21		
			—E—						
165¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	400	145½	144½	145	147½	
21¾	9½	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	15	15	15	15	
74¾	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	800	43¼	41	41¼	43¾	
4½	2		Elec Boat	3000	4¾	4	4¼	4¼	
80¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	10800	39	38½	38½	39¾	
39¾	13½		Erie RR	100	22½	22¾	23½	23¾	
			—F—						
49¾	30	1½†	Fed Lt & Trac	100	36	36	36		
89	34		Fed Lt & Tr pf	40	88½	87½	87½	88¼	
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	200	17¾	17	17¼	18¼	
58¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44½	
⅞	⅜		Fisk Rubber	100	½	½	½	½	
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	300	27½	27½	27½	28	
69¾	31¾	2½†	Fox Film A	2600	37½	36½	36¾	38¾	
43¼	32	3	Freport Texas	1300	36½	36½	36¾	36¾	
			—G—						
73¼	52¾	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	59¼	
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	400	23	23	23	22	
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	10000	42¾	41½	41½	43½	
12¼	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼	
56	43	3	Gen Foods	900	49¼	48	48½	49¾	
5½	3¼	.30	Gen Gas & E A	1300	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
76¾	54	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	57	57	57		
46	31½	3	Gen Motors	14000	38	37	37	37½	
103¾	93	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	102½	102¾	102½	103¾	
32	11½		Gen Pub Service	100	14½	14¼	14¼	13¾	
9½	2¾		Gen Realty	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
57¾	29	4	Gen Refractories	100	38½	36¾	36¾	39¾	
15½	3⅜		Gen Thea Equip	800	4	3¾	4	4	
16	8¾		Gillette Saf Ras	4100	21	20½	20¾	20½	
78¾	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¾	
78	48	7	Glidden pref	100	66	66	66	68½	
16½	7¾		Glidden	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9¾	4		Gobel (Adolf)	200	7¾	7½	7½	8	
49¾	21	2½	Gold Dust	1200	29½	28¾	29	29	
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	1000	112¾	112¼	112½		
20¾	8¼		Goodrich	300	13¾	12½	12¾	13¾	
53¾	30¾	3	Goodyear	400	40	40	40	41	
6½	3½		Graham Paige	200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
39¾	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	400	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
69¾	43½	5	Great Nor pf	500	48	47	47	47½	
23½	17¾	4	Great Nor Ore	100	19½	19¼	19½		
11¾	7¾		Great West Sug	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
96½	80¼	7	Great W Sug pf	120	85	83½	82¾	93¾	
6¾	3⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			—H—						
9¾	4½		Hahn Dept Sto	400	6¼	6	6	6	
19⅞	12	2	Hall Printing	400	14¾	14	14¾	15	
10¼	8⅜		Hollander	2100	17½	16½	16½	17¼	
104	81	6†	Homestake M	1100	100¾	98	100		
			Houdaille Her B	200	5¾	5	5	5½	
68½	27		Houston Oil	1100	41	40	40¼	43	
14½	6		Houston Oil new	100	9	9	9	9¾	
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	20	20	20		
13½	5¾		Hupp Motors	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½	
			—I—						
80	41½	4	Ill Central	200	50	49¾	50	50½	
68	31½	4	Indus Rayon	500	30½	29¾	29¾	30½	
63½	27¼	4	Int Cement	100	34	34	34	34	
4	1¼		Int Combustion	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39¾	13		Int Combus pf	100	19½	19½	19¾	20	
60½	36¾	2½	Int Harvester	300	43¾	43¼	43¾	44½	
31	16¾	2†	Int Hydroelec	600	23¼	22	22	23½	
73¼	50	4	Int Match pf	800	60	59	60	61	
			—J—						
20½	9½	.60	Int Nickel	5800	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾	
43½	18½	7	Int Pap&Pow pf	10023	½	30½	33½	23¾	
13½	8		Int Rys Cen Am	80	9¾	9¾	9¾		
84	46¼	3	Int Shoe	900	52¾	48	50½	51	

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; traders withdraw pending clarification of German situation.

Bonds: Steady; Germans sag.

Curb: Heavy; oils and specialties sag.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; French franc at new 1931 high.

Cotton: Easier; favorable weather.

Sugar: Holiday.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	30 Industrials	20 R. R.	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	166.7	46.4	107.7	114.1
Previous day	163.5	46.4	107.7	112.5
Week ago	166.4	46.4	107.7	113.9
Month ago	166.4	46.4	107.7	113.9
Year ago	210.2	61.2	116.0	140.1
1931 High	210.2	61.2	116.0	140.1
1931 Low	166.4	46.4	107.7	113.9
High (1930)	294.1	158.1	146.1	247.3
Low (1930)	161.1	97.7	104.3	114.7
High (1929)	331.1	189.1	144.1	293.4
Low (1929)	198.6	111.4	116.3	168.3

BONDS

	Industrials	R. R.	Util.	Total
Today	97.2	91.6	97.1	95.3
Previous day	97.2	91.6	97.1	95.3
Week ago	97.2	91.6	97.1	95.3
Month ago	97.2	91.6	97.1	95.3
Year ago	98.1	92.1	97.1	95.7
1931 High	98.1	92.1	97.1	95.7
1931 Low	96.9	91.6	96.9	95.1
High (1930)	97.8	93.2	97.1	96.1
Low (1930)	94.1	87.2	94.1	92.3
High (1929)	97.8	93.2	97.1	96.1
Low (1929)	91.1	87.2	94.1	92.3

ALLIS-CHALMERS BROADENS LINES

Buys Advance-Rumely, Becoming a Leader in Farm Equipment Industry

Acquisition of Advance-Rumely rounds out the Allis-Chalmers farm equipment line and establishes it as a leader in this field. Previously its production in farm apparatus was represented principally by tillage equipment such as plows, cultivators, tractors, etc., whereas Advance-Rumely contributes a line of harvesting machinery, including threshers, combines, tractors, huilers, etc.

In addition, the Advance-Rumely branch house system throughout the country, and developed over the last 35 years, will prove highly beneficial to Allis-Chalmers.

The Brown-Boveri acquisition, principally of the capital stock of Condit Electrical Manufacturing Company, gives Allis-Chalmers factory representation on the Atlantic coast, and the plant at Boston will enable it more effectively to meet competition in a broader electrical field.

Besides this advantage, Allis-Chalmers has closed a contract with Brown Boveri Company of Baden, Switz, under which it will have the exclusive use of patents and new developments, etc., pertaining to the manufacturing line taken over from American Brown Boveri. This includes principally mercury arc rectifiers, electric furnaces, switch gear and traction equipment, blowers and compressors, all of which will be new products for Allis-Chalmers.

The maximum which Allis-Chalmers will pay, in stock, for these acquisitions is 199,500 shares of capital stock, of which not more than 114,500 will be issued for the assets of Advance-Rumely and $5,000 in connection with the Brown Boveri transaction. Of the latter, $3,000 will be turned over to American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation, and 23,000 used in connection with the license agreement of the Swiss Brown Boveri Company.

Assuming that the maximum number of shares will be issued, Allis-Chalmers will be called upon to pay out slightly less than $400,000 a year in the form of dividends for these properties. The acquisitions will raise the total assets of Allis-Chalmers to a little below $100,000,000, whereas its assets, proper, at Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to $75,799,689. The total assets of Advance-Rumely as of Feb. 9 last, amounted to $16,874,184.

PERFECT CIRCLE HAS RECORD NET FOR MAY

The Perfect Circle Company reports net earnings after all charges, including federal taxes, for May of $138,340, a new high monthly record for the company. This compares with $92,654 for the same month last year, a gain of $45,686, or 49 per cent.

For the five months ended May 31, 1931, net earnings were $346,970, equivalent to $2.15 per share on the 162,500 shares of common stock outstanding, or more than sufficient to cover the entire annual dividend requirements of $2 per share. This represents an increase of $42,139, or more than 13.7 per cent over the $306,831, or $1.89 per share, during the similar period in 1930.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	9.13	9.15	9.05	9.09	9.19
October	9.50	9.53	9.39	9.45	9.53
December	9.72	9.76	9.62	9.67	9.77
January	9.80	9.84	9.73	9.78	9.88
March	10.03	10.05	9.93	9.98	10.08
May	10.20	10.23	10.09	10.16	10.24

Spots 9.25 down 10 points. Tone at close quiet but steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	9.10	9.12	9.02	9.05	9.15
October	9.52	9.53	9.42	9.42	9.52
December	9.73	9.75	9.63	9.63	9.77
January	9.80	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.80
March	10.03	10.03	9.93	9.94	10.04
May	10.17	10.17	10.10	10.10	10.20

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.90	4.90	4.82	4.84	4.88
October	5.06	5.06	4.98	5.01	4.95
December	5.13	5.13	5.05	5.07	5.09
January	5.16	5.16	5.08	5.10	5.02
March	5.32	5.32	5.18	5.18	5.11
May	5.31	5.31	5.24	5.20	5.19

Spots 5.08, up 3 points. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales 3000. (American) 2000.

FINAN

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	73.60	73.60	73.20	73.20	73.60
October	73.80	73.80	73.40	73.40	73.80
November	73.80	73.80	73.40	73.40	73.80
December	73.60	73.60	73.20	73.20	73.60
January	73.60	73.60	73.20	73.20	73.60
February	73.60	73.60	73.20	73.20	73.60
March	73.60	73.60	73.20	73.20	73.60
April	73.60	73.60	73.20	73.20	73.60

Tone at close quiet.

WHITE SIDE-WALL TIRE PRICES UP

AKRON, Ohio, July 11—The leading tire companies are increasing prices on White side-wall tires about 1½ per cent. The companies definitely joining in the increase are Goodyear, Firestone, General, Kelly-Springfield and Goodrich. The White side-wall tire is a quality tire usually selling above the ordinary balloon tire.

BUSINESS MACHINES CONCERN PROFITING BY CO-ORDINATION

Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation has progressed rapidly in coordination of plant and products, following consolidation of Addressograph International Corporation and American Multigraph Company in December, 1930. Bearing out earlier prediction, both Addressograph and Multigraph divisions are concentrating in their lines of individual supremacy. Addressograph has given its Dupligraph machines, with one exception, to Multigraph. Addressograph, meanwhile, concentrates on addressing machines, with the stimulus of new models.

The company will abandon the old Addressograph plant at Chicago and the American Multigraph plant at Cleveland in favor of a $1,000,000 project in Euclid Village, a Cleveland suburb. Work on the first unit has started already.

In the first quarter of 1931, Addressograph-Multigraph earned $1.15 a share on 760,213 common shares. This was nine cents below quarterly dividend requirements. Coordination and adjustment of the two units, and a curtailment in factory operations caused by introduction of new models were largely responsible for the reduced earnings. A large backlog of unfilled orders went over into the second quarter.

Production and shipments on the new low-priced class 1100 Addressograph and the larger class 3700 bill printer have increased markedly, and their billings should swell profits in the three months to June 30. Net income in that period will cover the 35 cent quarterly dividend. Price firmness and a brisk supply business in plates and frames are other factors in an improved second quarter.

GENERAL THEATERS EQUIPMENT PROFIT

General Theaters Equipment, Inc., for the quarter ended March 31 shows profit of $660,710 after depreciation, interest, amortization, etc., but exclusive of equity in undistributed earnings of non-consolidated controlled companies. No comparison with March 31, 1930, results is made by the company, due to acquisitions in 1930.

For the quarter ended March 31 net sales were $9,197,750; costs, expenses, depreciation, etc., $2,906,368; profit, $349,382; income from dividends on Fox Film Corp. class A and B st

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Encouraging Reports More Numerous—European Outlook Improved

Now that the cheering over the debt holiday inauguration has gone into a diminuendo, business is turning its attention to statistics again. It is encouraging to note that among the reports now coming to hand there appears a distinct increase in those throwing a favorable light on current economic conditions.

For instance, a compilation by Sales Management, a New York organization, lists 20 "plus signs." Among them are an increase in check payments at United States banks, gains in volume of business done by leading American chain store systems, sufficient orders on hand to keep the 18 big factories of Endicott-Johnson Corporation busy turning out shoes until November with 17,000 shoe workers benefiting, and a number of bright spots in the motor industry.

Another service sees conclusive evidence that fundamentals in the United States are working for, not against, business improvement. It is felt that with production running well under consumption many shortages have been developed and that production soon must be stepped up.

Copper, Cotton and Wheat Off

Meanwhile, there have been noted in some markets tendencies to react somewhat from recent sharp gains. Copper is back at the 8-cent level. Cotton and wheat have both shown weakness the last few days.

Reports this week include a gain in electric power output for the week ended July 4, as compared with the week just preceding. Compared with the like period of last year, however, a decline is shown. Car loadings in the latest reported week increased by more than 20,000 cars over the preceding period, but were lower as compared with a year ago.

Bank clearings this week show a decline of more than 16 per cent compared with the like week of 1930.

European Outlook Improved

The European outlook is seen as unquestionably improved as a result of the moratorium on international debts.

However, the week's news from Europe contained reports of banking difficulties in Spain and there were indications that much of the road to financial stability in European affairs is up hill. The realization of this is looked upon not so much as discouraging but as signifying the need of continuing recent efforts of international coöperation.

In Great Britain the tone of business sentiment continues god. Cotton textile business has improved, according to latest reports, and the wool market is steadier. An encouraging feature has been the strong recovery in the markets for nonferrous metals. The commodity market, as a whole, however, has sagged in the last several days.

Outstanding among favorable developments in France has been the improvement in labor conditions. Partial settlement of the strike in the textile industry is reported.

A distinct air of relief prevails in German business circles, due to the acceptance by all nations concerned of the Hoover moratorium plan. The gold drain on the Reichsbank was resumed early this week, causing the bank to reimpose credit restrictions which, it was hoped earlier, would not be necessary.

German department store sales have been holding up well, but most other business indicators are less favorable.

Leading Stock Markets

The stock market at New York has been highly irregular this week. Monday's session reflected uncertainty over the outcome of the debt negotiations. Following the news of the acceptance of the debt holiday proposal there was a short-lived buying movement, after which heavy selling was encountered. Profit-taking, presumably by those who had been accumulating shares on the belief that the Hoover proposal would meet with success, continued through Wednesday's session. Later trading showed no definite trend.

Friday's market closed with material gains over the preceding day, due to a late buying movement. Brokers' loans declined $24,000,000.

London stock prices early this week reflected uncertainty over debt conversations. An upturn followed the good news from Paris. Difficulties of a large German firm caused some selling later and the week closed dull, due to uncertainty over continental reports.

Berlin price trends were somewhat irregular, following the movements in other markets. Uncertainty over the outcome of Dr. Hans Luther's visit to Paris was reflected in an unsettled market late in the week.

Paris prices have been for the most part lower this week. A short period of buying followed the announcement of the moratorium, but later movements were conflicting, with sentiment hesitant due to weakness in the exchange.

WHEAT AT NEW LOW PRICE TODAY

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP) — Wheat established new low price records today at 52½ cents a bushel for July contracts, but then rallied. The setback was ascribed to bearish construction placed on the government crop report, weakness of securities and unfavorable European financial developments.

Opening unchanged to ½ cent lower, wheat later showed a fractional advance all around. Corn started ⅛ off to ¼ up and then scored general gains.

Opening prices were: wheat: July, 52¼@⅝; Sept. 53⅞@54; Dec. 58@58¼. Corn: July, 57⅝@⅞; Sept., 52⅝@⅞; Dec., 47⅝@⅞. Oats: Sept. 27; Dec., 30¼.

NEW ORE DISCOVERY

EDMONTON Alta., July 11—A valuable ore body is reported here to have been discovered in Echo Bay on Great Bear Lake, where a remarkable radium pitchblend finding was reported recently T. G. Donavan, Detroit geophysicist, is reporting the finding, said assays had disclosed values of $1200 a ton. He refused to give the identity of the metal. Assays conducted by Dr. J. A. Kelson, provincial analyst, showed samples submitted ran 3062.92 ounces to the tone of ore.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	79	79
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	71½	71½
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	99	99
Alabama Gt Southn 5s	105½	105½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	50	50
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100½	100
Amer Intnl 5½s '49	97½	97
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	83½	83
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	20	20
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¾	103½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	134½	134
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106½	106½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '65	110¾	110¾
Amer WW & Elec 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91	91
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '45	78¾	78¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97½	97½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113	113
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97¾	97¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	84¾	84¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '30	100¾	100¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	81¾	81
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101	100¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108½	108½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112¾	112¾
Beth Ind Loan 6s	99¾	99½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr 5f 5s '68	103½	103½
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	43½	43½
Buf & Susq Ch	8	8
Buff R & P 4½s '57	80	80
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99½	99
By Products Coke 5½s '48	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101¼	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103	103¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	108½	108¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	108¾	108¾
Can North deb 6½s '40	119¾	119¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	84¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98½	98½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102½	102½
Cent Ill El & Gas 5s	99¾	99½
Ches Corp 5s '47	97¾	97¾
Ches & O 4½s D	103	103
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99½	99½
Chi Dist El Gen 5s	104½	104½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '52	67½	67½
Chicago Ind&SP gen 4s '80	83½	83½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5000	25½	25½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	63¾	63
Chicago & Nw 4½ 2037 C	63½	63
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	78½	78½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	68	68
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	82	82
Chicago R I&P 3½s cv '60	80¾	80¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 1s 5s '60	64½	64½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91½
Chile Copper 5s '47	89½	89¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	96¾	96¾
Cin Ind Stl & Chi 4½s	105¾	105¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98¾	98¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	107
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	87	87
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97¾	97½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99	98¾
Con Gas 4½s	102½	102
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	105¼	105¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '48	107¾	107¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	88	87
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	49	49
Cuba RR 6s '36	70½	70½
Del & Hudson 4½s '37	103¾	103¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	62	62
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	72¾	72½
Detroit Ed 5s '59	107½	107½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '33	90½	90½
Dodge Bros 1f 6s '40	91¾	91¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	87	87
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	106½	106½
Erie RR rel 5s '67	79½	79½
Erie RR gen lien	77¼	77¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	79	79
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	98½	98½
Firs Rubber 8s '41	39¾	39¾
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	35	35
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	85	85
Gen Bak Co 5½s '46	92½	92½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104½	104¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¾	103¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Geo Car & Nor 6s 34	96	96
Goodrich 6s '48	64½	64½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	91
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	103½	103½
Great Northern 4½s '77 B	96½	96½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110
Gulf States Steel 5½s	88	88
Houston Belt 5s '37	102½	102
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66	66
Hudson & Manh adj in 5s '57	78¾	78¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102
Ill Central 4s '53	77	77
Ill Central 4½s '66	81	80½
Ill Central Cst&NO 5s '63	88	88
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	107	107
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96¾	96
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95	95
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	81½	81½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	95¾	95¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92	91¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	77	77
Inter Rap Tran 5s sts '66	73¾	73¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	62	60
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	77	77
Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88½
Int Rys Cen Am 5½s '47	82	82
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81¾	80¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94	93½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	89	88¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93½	77½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83½	58
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103¾	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103¾	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101¾	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100½	100½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	84½	84½
LAutaro 6s '54	44	44
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87¾	87¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104½	104½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	99	98¾
Long Island RR 6s	101	101
L&N uni 4s '40	99½	99½
L&N Jt Stk div '50	68¼	68¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58¾	58
Manila Sol 4s '59	65	65
Meade 6s '45 ww	72½	72½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¼	103¼
Mil & Nor com 4½s '36	97	97
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	80½	80½
Min StP & SSM 6½s	98¾	98¾
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	89¼	89¼
Mo K&T pl 4s B '62	84½	84½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	87¼	87
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	87	86¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	87¾	86¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	81	81
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	49¼	49¼
Mobile & O mtge 5s '47	55	55
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105½	105½
Montana Power 5s A '43	103	103
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	71
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83½	83½
Mut Fuel Prod 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
Newark Gas 5s	89	89
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	9¾	9¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	80	80
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84¾	84¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	95	95
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98½	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105¾	105¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	77½	76¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	91¾	91¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	96½	96
NY Dock Cv 4s '51	73½	73½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100½	100¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78	75
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50½	50½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	85½	84½
NY Railway inc 6s '35	4	4
NY Railway inc 6s A '35	60	60
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104½	104½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109	109
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	77½	77½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	105¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101½	101½
Niag Share 5½s '50	89½	88½
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	99¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	97¼	97¼
Norf & W 6s	104½	104½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	40	40
North Am Co 5s '61	100½	100¼
North Am Ed 5s C '60	102¾	102
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	103¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67¾	67¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	96	96½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	116¾	116½
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	106½	106½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	113
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	98¾	98¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108¼	108¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 st	33	33
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	81	81
Pathe Ex ine 7s '37	73½	73½
Penn P & L 4½s	98¾	98
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	100	100
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98½	98
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101¾	101¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	101¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	98¾	98¾
Penn Railroad 5s '84	104½	104½
Penn Rilroad gold 4½s '36	100½	100½
Peoples Gas 5s '50	98	98
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97	97½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103¼	103¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98	98
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105	105
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	79
Phil & Read C&I 6s '42	87	87
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	89	89
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88½	88½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	69	68½
Pub Ser E&G 4½s	98¾	98¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103	103
Pure Oil 5½s '37	88¾	88
Pure Oil 5½s '60	88	84½
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101½	101
Read rfg 4½s '97	101¾	101¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97	97½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	106
St Louis I M&S 4s R&G div '33	77½	77½
St Louis & SF 4½s A '50	79¾	79¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	81	80¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	81¾	81
StP Union Depot rfg 6s '71	111¾	111¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	84¾	84¾
Seaboard Air Ld 5s st '49	4	3
Seaboard Air Ld 6s '45	13½	13
Shell Pipe 5s '52	89	89
Shell Union 5s 51 ww '50	81	81
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	89½	88
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	84	84
Sinclair Cn O pet 7s '36	97½	97½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	89	88
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	89¾	89½
Southern Pacific 5½s '81	89	89½
Southern Pacific adj 5s '94	103½	102¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100½	100
Southern Ry 4½s 56	89	89
Southern Ry 5s '56	101½	101¾
Southwest Bell Tel 7s 5s '41	107½	107½
Stand Oil Ind 5s '50	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101	101
Texas Corp 5s '44	104½	104½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	88½	88½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	80	77½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45½	47½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101¼	101¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	93¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90½	89½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	104½	104
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	70½	69½
Vanadium 5s	80½	80
Vertientes Sugar 7s '49	34	34
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104½	103½
Virginia & W West con 5s '50	82	82
Warren 5 6	85½	87½
Wabash RR 5s D '50	69	69
Walworth 5s '45	51½	51½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	41	41
Westchester L 5s	110	110
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105½	105½
West n Pow 5s G '46	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	72½	72½
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	80	80
Western Union 5s '51	103½	103½
Western Union 5s '60	103½	103½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wickwire Spen 7s '35 st	8	8
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80	80
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	44½	44½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 10	Last Jul 11
3½s '47	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.16
1st 4¼s '47	103.18	103.11	103.11	103.13
1st 4¼s reg	103.6	103.6	103.6	
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.30
4th 4¼s '38	104.30	104.30	104.30	104.30
4th 4¼s reg	104.30		104.30	104.30
US 3¾s '47	102.30	102.30	102.30	
US 3¼s	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.14
US 4¼s '52	113.30	113.30	113.30	

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85½	84¾
Akershus 5s '63	86½	86½
Antioquia 7s A '45	82	82
Antioquia 7s B '45	82	82
Antioquia III 7s '57	82	82
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	85½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	88	88
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	88	88
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	88	88
Argentine Gov 6s '57	87½	87½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	86½	86½
Australia 4½s '56	84½	84
Australia 5s '55	70½	70
Australia 5s '57	70¼	70¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	97	97
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107	106½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	86½	86½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	75	75
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '49	114½	114½
Belgium (King) 7s '50	109	108
Bergen (City) 5s '49	90	90
Berlin (City) 6s '58	63¾	63¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	72	72
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	71½	71½
Berlin Med 6½s '50	70	70
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	70	70
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	23½	23
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	38½	37½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	38½	37½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	87½	87½
Bremen 7s '35	88½	88
Brisbane 6s '58	70½	70½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	90½	90½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	94	94
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	34½	34½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38	103	103
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	85¾	85¾
Canada (Dom) '52	108¾	108¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	68	68
Chile (Bank) 6s '31	91½	91½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	89	89
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	91	91
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	81½	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83¼	82
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	84	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	84	84
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	70¾	70
Colombia Agr Mt 6s '47	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69	69½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	68	67½
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	97	97
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	101	101
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	69	69
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	69	69
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94¾	94¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	86½	87½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	59½	59½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108	108
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	89	89½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	108	108
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	95½	95½
Dresden 7s '45	81½	81
Dutch Ut of 6s '72	101¼	101¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	61	61
Finland 5½s '53	80½	80
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	85
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	87¾	87¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	86	86
Frankfurt Dev 7½s '42	105½	104¾
French (Rep) 7s '41	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	85	84½
German 7s '49	99¾	98¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	78	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	68	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	65	65
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	81½	79½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	68	68
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '48	94½	94
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	93½	93½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	70¾	68¾
Graz 8s '54	97	97
Greek 6s '68	88½	86
Greek 7s '64	100½	100½
Haiti 7½ Rep) 6s '52	90	90
Harpen 6s '49 ww	70	70
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	88	88
Helsingfors 6½s '60	88	88
Iseder Steel 6s '48	90	84¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93½	93½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100½	100½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	94	94
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98½	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107½	107
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79¼	79
Karstadt 6s '43	51½	50
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93	93½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	85	85
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	88	86
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	87¼	86¾
Meridionale El 7s '51	98½	98½
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '58	60	60
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85½	85½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	65½	65½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	80	80
New South Wales 5s '58	61	61
Nord Rys 6½s '50	108	108
North German Lloyd 6s '47	71½	71
Norway (Mun) Bnk 5s '67	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	106
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	106½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	90½	90½
Nuremberg 6s '52	69	69
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	94½	94½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95½	95½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	101¼	101
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106½	106¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	38	38
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	33	32
Peru (Gov) 8s '61	32	32
Poland (Gov) 5s '50	82½	82
Prussia 6½s '51	73½	73½
Prussia 6s '52	71½	71½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	83	83
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	77	78
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	86½	86
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	77¼	77¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	80	80
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s 53	43½	43½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	64½	63½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '50	54½	54½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	92½	92¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '50	39	39
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	39	39
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	39	39
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	39	39
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	73	73
Saxon State 7s '45	80½	79
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	73½	73
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	78½	80½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	83	83½
Siemens 6½s '51	94½	94
Siemens 7s '35	99	99
Silesia (Prov) 7s '38	86	86
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103½	103½
Swiss Government 5½s '48	104	104
Taiwan 6½s	86	84½
Tone Elec Pow 6s '53	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	84½	84½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	87½	87
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	87½	87
Tyrol 7½s '50	92	92
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	102	102
U K Of Gr & I 5½s '37	103¾	103¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	83	84½
Un Stl W 6½s A '51	83	84½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	87	87
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	69½	69½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	87	86½
Vienna 6s '43	86½	86½
Vistulan Mtg Bk 7s '52	89½	89½
Warsaw 7s '58	81	80¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	83½	83¾

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY

NEW YORK, July 11—American Chain Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common.

Heavy Construction Shows Improvement

BUILDING activity has always been regarded as an important barometer of the state of general business, and the fact that this section of industry is showing substantial improvement is distinctly encouraging. Heavy construction contracts awarded in the United States this week are the highest in point of money value in more than three months.

The total recorded by the Engineering-News-Record for the week ended July 12 is $67,766,000, which compares with $39,876,000 last week and with $57,451,000 in the corresponding week of a year ago.

TRADE REVIEWS SAY SEASONAL SLACKENING LESS THAN YEAR AGO

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The weekly trade reviews reported indications of a slight seasonal slackening in retail trade.

Dun's Review says:

"Demand naturally slackens at this season. Midsummer weather restricts industrial and distributive trade. Preparations are well under way, however, for fall business, and in several industries constructive developments, which have been held in abeyance for several months, are increasingly in evidence. The seasonal let-down is less marked than it was a year ago, particularly in the textile and shoe divisions. The latter is more active than it was in July of last year and many factories in some sections of the country are operating at capacity."

Weekly bank clearings $6,854,344,000, a decrease of 16.4 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 12.9 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

"The regular reports from 40 large centers to Bradstreet's indicate, in general, a slight slackening throughout the country in retail trade. This can be attributed partly to the reaction of the holiday buying and partly to customary summer dullness. Many reports estimate volume as somewhat below last year, although this condition is not conspicuously universal. Wholesaling and jobbing this week appeared to rise slightly from the previous low level of activity. The better showing, however, was hardly enough pronounced to cause yet much definite encouragement."

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN COPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—A further reduction of half a cent a pound in the price of export copper today brought the price to a parity with 8c domestic copper and caused a spurt in buying.

Meanwhile, already burdensome copper stocks showed a further increase, finished copper as of June 30 being 14,807 tons in excess of the total at the end of May. Reductions in prices during the last week or more have been accompanied by rumors that copper stocks would show an increase.

The half-cent reduction in export copper was the second this week and brought the foreign price to 8.275 cents a pound, c.i.f. European base ports. As a result of the cut, buying for export, which

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HAGEN LEADS CANADIAN OPEN

Farrell, Allis and Tommy Armour Close Behind Leader's 136

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, July 11—Scoring his second 68 in the two days' play in the annual Canadian open golf championship on Friday, Walter C. Hagen of Detroit was leading at the halfway mark with 136, one stroke better than John J. Farrell of Quaker Ridge who matched Hagen's 34-34 to add to his 69 of the first round. Percy Allis, British-born professional in Berlin, Ger., slipped a little, but his sub par 71 put him in third place with 138. Hagen and Farrell with their 68's and Ted Bishop, a young professional from Natick, Mass., who had a 69, were the only players who broke 70 in the second round, against five on Thursday, and the number who bettered or equaled par was reduced from 23 to 13.

Field Cut to 77

As a result of Hagen's 136, eight under par, the field for the final two rounds was cut to 77, those who finished within 20 strokes of the leader, and those will play the concluding 36 holes on Saturday for the title won last year, after a playoff with Leo H. Diegel, by Tommy Armour, the present British open champion. The latter has not relinquished his hold on the championship and at the halfway mark he is in fourth place, four strokes beind Hagen, but in a position from which he can stage one of his customary dazzling finishes. Armour took a 72 in the second round, but he was playing good golf and appears to be ready for a typical Armour finish.

The youthful Ted Bishop, who passed unnoticed with his 72 on Thursday, jumped up into fifth place while Willie Lamb, former Canadian professional champion, carded a 70 to tie for sixth place with Wilfred H. Cox of Brooklyn who added a 74 to his 68 of Thursday. Both Hagen and Farrell owe their 68's to their great putting and Farrell could easily have been two or three strokes lower but for long putts hanging on the lip of the cups. Victor Ghezzi of Rumson, N. J., was another who bettered his position considerably by turning in a 70.

Great Iron Shots

Allis lost his lead on three holes, the ninth, tenth and eleventh. At the former his ball, after a great approach shot trickled off the green into a ditch and he had to pick out at the expense of a penalty. On the tenth he missed a short putt while at the eleventh his ball picked up a bit of earth and this turned the putt aside as the ball rolled to the lip of the cup. He played some great iron shots.

Of the 77 who qualified for the final two rounds 76 will continue, Fred Robson of England having withdrawn. Of this number 34 are Canadians, 31 from the United States, eight from Great Britain, two from France and one from Germany. Seven amateurs qualified, all from Canadian clubs, and the leader is J. B. Nash of London, who, with 148, is a stroke ahead of Phil Farley of this city who defeated Nash for the Ontario amateur championship last Saturday. The scores of the qualifiers were:

W. C. Hagen, Detroit	68	68	136
J. J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y.	69	68	137
Percy Allis, Germany	67	71	138
T. D Armour, Detroit	68	72	140
Ted Bishop, Natick, Mass.	72	69	141
Willie Lamb, Uplands	72	70	142
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn	68	74	142
V. Ghezzi, Rumson, N. J.	73	70	143
Willie Spittal, Oakdale	70	74	144
Ed Dudley, Concordville, Penna.	71	73	144
Andy Kay, Lambton	72	73	145
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente, Calif.	74	71	145
Jules Huot, Kent, Que.	71	74	145
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach, Calif.	71	75	146
R. H. Green, Kingston	74	72	146
Horton Smith, New York	72	74	146
A. E. W. Compston, England	75	72	147
E. French, Southern Pines, N. C.	73	74	147
G. McLean, Grassy Sprain, N. Y.	71	76	147
Tex Robson, Islington	73	74	147
Tony Manero, Norwood, N. J.	73	74	147
*J. B. Nash, London Hunt	76	72	148
Syd Esterbrook, England	72	76	148
G. Brydson, Willowdale	72	76	148
E. R. Whitcombe, England	72	76	148
Aubrey Boomer, France	72	76	148
*P. Farley, Cedarbrook	75	74	149
Bert Hodson, England	73	76	149
Henry Cotton, England	75	74	149
W.Klein, Wheatley Hills	75	75	149
Clarence Gamber, Forestlake	76	73	149
James Johnstone, Rosedale	76	74	150
C. H. Perkins, West Hartf'd, Conn.	76	74	150
Auguste Boyer, France	79	71	150
R. Guidahl, Franklin Hills	78	72	150
N. Thompson Sr., Hamilton	76	74	150
Eric Green, Picton	75	75	150
L. Gullickson, Cleveland	74	76	150
W. MacWilliam, Thistledown	75	75	150
Arthur G. Havers, England	76	77	151
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, N. Y.	77	74	151
C. Walker, Saddle River	76	75	151
F. C. Williams, Bob O'Link	76	75	151
J. A. Beaupre, Plum Brook	75	76	151
D. Longworth, Clairmont	76	75	151
R. Cunningham, Mississauga	73	79	152
J. Ezar, Waco, Texas	77	75	152
K. Marsh, London Hunt	75	77	152
C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal	72	80	152
A. J. Hulbert, Thornhill	72	70	152
F. T. Stauffer, Boston Hills	78	75	153
*C. R. Somerville, London Hunt	79	74	153
E. Wakelam, McKellar, Ottawa	78	75	153
C. H. Anderson, Bronxville, N. Y.	75	78	153
George Duncan, England	75	78	153
T. McGrath, Hamilton	78	75	153
Fred Robson, England	77	77	154
A. F. McPherson, Marlborough	79	75	154
R. Burns, Hampstead	80	74	154
Olin A. Dutra, Los Angeles	76	78	154
J. Armitage, Waterdown	78	76	154
Leslie Cotton, England	78	77	155
*N. Thompson Jr., Hamilton	79	76	155
*L. H. Biddell, Lakeview	79	76	155
W. Boyle, Kensington Park	77	78	155
L. Cumming, Toronto Ladies	77	78	155
A. Estoney, Lockport	70	85	155
*G. Duncan Jr., Brantford	78	77	155
W. Smithers, Royal Ottawa	79	77	156
D. Noble, Simcoe	75	81	156
*G. Taylor Jr., York Downs	78	77	156
Jock Brown, Summerlea	78	78	156
F. E. Lock, Burlington	80	76	156
R. Batley, Galt	79	77	156
D. Spittal, St. Andrews	80	76	156
R. T. Gray, Algonac, Mich.	79	77	156
S. Hancock, Meadowbrook	81	75	156

*Amateur.

Cards and Braves Beat Reds, Robins

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	49	30	.620
New York	41	31	.569
Brooklyn	43	34	.558
Chicago	41	34	.547
Boston	38	37	.507
Philadelphia	33	43	.434
Pittsburgh	31	41	.431
Cincinnati	26	52	.333

RESULTS JULY 10

St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Other games postponed.

Two games were played in the National League on Friday, the St. Louis Cardinals winning one of them and the Boston Braves the other. The Cards defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 2 to 1, and increased their lead over the New York Giants to 4½ games. Boston's victory was taken at the expense of the Brooklyn Robins, 4 to 3, and puts the Flock five full games behind the Cardinals. The Braves are three full games in the rear of the Chicago Cubs, who hold fourth place.

The Cardinals made it three straight over the Reds by scoring twice in the first inning. This was the only time they could put across any runs, as Ogden and Carroll pitched steady ball for the Reds. Ogden had a bad start, but after the first inning went through until the sixth without letting his opponents score. Carroll finished. Jess Haines pitched seven innings for the Cardinals and was given credit for the victory. Stout pitched the eighth and ninth for the champions. Doubles by Flowers for the winners and Crabtree for the Reds were the only extra-base hits of the game. Collins and Frisch each made two hits for the Cards.

The Robins gave Dazzy Vance a three-run lead after the first six innings, but the big right-hander was unable to hold it. He kept the Braves from scoring for six innings, but suddenly lost his effectiveness. The Boston club scored once in the seventh and rallied for three in the eighth. A double and triple by Schulmerich and a double by Randy Moore were the long hits that figured in the scoring. Ed Brandt pitched for the Braves and held the Robins to eight scattered hits. Johnny Frederick hit a double and single and scored two of Brooklyn's runs. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	7	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Haines, Stout and Wilson; Ogden, Carroll and Bukeforth. Winning pitcher—Haines. Losing pitcher—Ogden. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—1h. 37m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	x	4	9	0
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Vance, Quinn and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 43m.

WINS VERMONT GOLF TITLE

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 11 (AP)—Mrs. J. J. Thompson of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., representing the Lake Champlain Country Club, won the second annual Vermont women's golf championship from Miss Virginia Pierce of the Rutland Country Club, 3 and 1, at the Equinox Spring Country Club, yesterday.

SPORTS BRITISH

AMERICA'S FIELD-EVENT SUPREMACY—AND WHY?

London

ON SATURDAY, July 18, at the Stamford Bridge track, here, the star athletes of Harvard and Yale will oppose the pick of Oxford and Cambridge talent, and once again it is estimated that the Americans, if they win, will have to thank their superiority in field events. This bare statement opens up an interesting line of thought and emphasizes a divergence in the American and British points of view on sport since the "international era" of athletics dawned (in its wider aspects) with the visit of a Yale team to meet Oxford in 1894. The Dark Blues won then by 5½ events to 3½; but there was a great shock coming to Britain the following summer when Cambridge University and the London Athletic Club both sent teams to the United States. The English undergraduates succeeded then in winning only three events against Yale in a program of 11, and the L. A. C. was obliterated by the overwhelming score of 11 victories to none in a match with the New York Athletic Club at Manhattan Field.

These two occurrences made it clear, for the first time, that the unbroken period of British domination in athletics had come, shortly and sharply, to an end. America, it was definitely proved, was the most powerful nation in the world at track and field events, and happenings in the following 36 years have shown that the Yankees have never fallen back from that position. To say that the Americans' overwhelming successes in 1895 were a shock is to understate the case. Americans had appeared on British tracks before, acquitting themselves with distinction, and the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York had met with fair success in England in 1888 and 1891; but there had been no reason for believing that the American competitive standard was higher than the British. Eleven-nothing, in the interclub match was, however, a margin that could not be explained away by any other argument than that America had definitely the better men in all departments. And, looking back at the returns, that is quite easy to believe, for B. J. Wefers won the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes in 9 4-5s. and 21 3-5s., respectively—both world's records at the time—and M. F. Sweeney cleared the amazing height (then) of 6ft. 5⅝in. in the running high jump. These were not the only remarkable performances.

American Coaching System Superior

If the first Anglo-American interclub match of real international significance showed that America had gone away ahead nationally, in the realm of athletics, the subsequent clash between Yale and Cambridge showed, beyond argument, that the American system of coaching in the universities was (so far as results were concerned) superior to the conservative methods obtaining at Oxford and Cambridge. Incidentally, it stressed a certain psychological difference between the two countries in their attitude to sport. At that time, amateur athletes in England must have outnumbered those in America by at least 10 to 1, and the success of the Americans had to be attributed to the greater efficiency of their coaching system. In other words, whereas the athletes at Oxford and Cambridge (as, indeed, elsewhere in Britain) trained themselves and followed their own sweet will in their arrangements for practice and competition, the clubs in the United States selected their representatives from the best raw talent available, trained and maintained them, and placed them under the care of well-paid and competent instructors, who taught them their technique in a thorough and thinking manner.

Much can be said for and against this system. The Americans found that it paid by results and they stuck to it, modifying it somewhat to minimize abuses; and the Britishers went on, as before, professing the view that success should be incidental and the enjoyment of sport by the individual (without sacrifice of other interests) the ideal. The inevitable development of the American system was that a club of many hundreds of members might support throughout a season, at great expense, a small band of carefully selected and picked performers, produced under the best coaching available for money. It was comprehensible, therefore, that such men, selected and trained by experts, should very soon be definitely superior to men whose training consisted, generally speaking, of an hour or two of exercise in their spare time.

Subsidization Not Recognized

Just as an undergradute at Oxford or Cambridge could, by means of his knowledge in classics or mathematics, obtain an exhibition which would help defray his university expenses, so an American, entering college, could capitalize his athletic attainments. There was nothing really new in the American system, for in the days of ancient Greece, an athletic prizeman was supported at public expense. In England, however, subsidization, when it has occurred, has always been veiled and has had no official recognition.

In the contrasting of these two points of view will, in all probability, be found the basic reason why America has been continually superior to Britain in field events. A "natural" runner, after all, can train himself to a high grade of efficiency—Britain has fairly well maintained international superiority on the track—but in the field events, professional instruction, close study and diligent practice under tuition lift a "natural" performer from one class to another. The essentials for success in broad jumping, high jumping, weight-putting, and so forth have usually been well known to English professionals and to many amateurs, but there never has been, and there is not now, a satisfactory system by which they could be taught to the masses. Although coaching is more highly developed in England today than at any previous time, the American system of instruction is miles and miles ahead. The writer knows from personal experience that it is exceedingly hard for a field-event performer of no particular ability to learn rudimentary technique or even to find the necessary facilities within one of the largest and best-known athletic clubs in Britain.

Sports, according to the British view, are (theoretically) for the many, not for the few; but the many have very limited opportunities of advancement unless their natural ability brings them right under the eye of one of the few competent instructors. As a generalization, it could hardly be said, either, that athletic progress is particularly encouraged at the public schools, from which university undergraduates are drawn. Recently, for example, the most promising youthful pole vaulter that has been produced here in many years was selected to represent the Amateur Athletic Association against Oxford University. To a boy of 16, as indeed to anyone of far more mature years, than that, this was a considerable honor. To accept it, the boy had to obtain permission to "cut" a parade with the School Officers Training Corps. His request for the necessary permission was refused, and it would hardly be surprising if the boy's schoolmates, after that, felt that a week's holiday, as a member of the school's rowing eight at Henley, was a sounder objective than reaching championship class in athletics and being denied the opportunity of accepting recognition when it came.

MRS. MOODY EN ROUTE TO ATLANTIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP)—America's foremost woman tennis player—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody—left last night for the East on the first lap of an invasion which she hopes will return to her the United States championship she voluntarily relinguished last year.

Winner of the national crown six times and holder of the British title on several occasions, Mrs. Moody will step into major competition this year playing what experts say is the finest tennis of her career. Weeks of intensive practice have fortified her game. She has added new chop strokes to her repertoire.

Recently, Howard O. Kinsey, famed internationalist, now an instructor, said she was at the height of her game.

Mrs. Moody will open her eastern campaign in an invitation tournament at Manchester, Mass., July 20. On Aug. 7 and 8 she will pllay in the Wightman Cup matches at Forest Hills and will finish up with the nationals, Aug. 17-22. On her return here she may accept an invitation to tour Japan for three months, meeting various stars of the Orient. The invitation was extended several months ago.

NEWPORT DATE CHANGED

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11—Complying with the request of several of the yacht owners who are desirous of entering their boats, the date for the open race for major yachts under the auspices of the Narragansett Bay Regatta Association for a gold cup that is being offered as a tribute to Nathaniel Green Herreshoff has been shifted. Originally the race was planned for Aug. 13 but announcement has been made that it will be held Aug. 12, which will be more convenient to many of the yacht owners.

LADY ASTOR DEFEATED

WALTON HEATH, Eng., July 11 (AP)—Lady Nancy Astor was eliminated in the semi-final round of the parliamentary handicap golf tournament today by Lord Castlestewart, who won by a single hole. Lady Astor was the only woman competitor in the field of nearly 100 which started play several weeks ago. She had a handicap of 32, while her conqueror had only 10.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	49	35	.583
Newark	47	37	.560
Rochester	46	38	.548
Baltimore	46	43	.517
Toronto	40	48	.455
Reading	38	46	.452
Buffalo	38	47	.447
Jersey City	40	50	.444

RESULTS JULY 10

Baltimore 3, Toronto 2.

Only Two Robins Hitting Over .300

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Robins, last year one of the strongest clubs in baseball, apparently have had more difficulty with the National League's new ball than any other team in the league. The Robins as a team are not hitting within 30 points of their form a year ago and only two members of the club are hitting over .300.

Through Thursday's games Babe Herman was leading the Robins at bat with a mark of .318, and Lombardi, big rookie catcher, was hitting .301 to complete the team's list of top batters. Yet the Brooklyn nine has pulled itself up into the thick of things in the league race, while the Philadelphia Phillies, with six men hitting over .300, are far down in the second division. Brooklyn as a team is hitting only .273, compared to the .296 average boasted by the Chicago Cubs.

Although his team mate, Virgil Davis, was leading the league's batters through Thursday's games with a mark of .356, Chuck Klein of the Phillies continued to hold a majority of hitting honors in the senior circuit. In addition to hitting a rare .361 for second place in the batting race, the Phillie outfielder had collected the most hits, 110; knocked in the most runs, 75; scored the most runs, 72, and hit the most home runs, 21.

Other leading batters among the regulars were Hendrick, Cincinnati, .358; Grimm, Chicago, .340; Terry, New York, .339; Cuyler, Chicago, .338; Hogan, New York, .336; Roettger, St. Louis, .334; Whitney, Philadelphia, .331; Hornsby, Chicago, .331; Arlett, Philadelphia, .331, and Allen, New York, .331.

Dick Bartell of Philadelphia had hit 28 doubles to lead that department. Bill Terry of the Giants and George Watkins of the Cardinals were tied with nine triples apiece. Adam Comorosky, fleet Pittsburgh outfielder, was credited with 11 stolen bases, one more than Hazen Cuyler of the Cubs.

Frank Watt, big rookie right-hander of the Phillies, furnished one of the surprises of the season when he won his fourth consecutive victory during the past week and went into a tie with Bill Morrell of the Giants for the pitching leadership, each with four victories and one loss. Jim Elliott of the Phils and Fred Fitzsimmons of the Giants each had won 11 victories, while Brandt of the Braves and Grimes of the Cards each had scored 10 triumphs.

THREE MORE GAMES IN HEMPSTEAD PLAY

WESTBURY, L. I., July 11—Three more matches were played in the 12-goal handicap tournament for the Hempstead Cups here yesterday. Greentree, recent winner of the Meadow Brook Cup, defeating Rockaway Whips, 12 to 11 in a second-round match; Camels, with a two-goal handicap, besting Eastcott, 14 to 4, in another second-round match; and in a first-round match Great Island downed the Oasis team, 13 to 9. The summaries:

FIRST ROUND

GREAT ISLAND	THE OASIS
No. 1—William Ziegler Jr.	F. S. Allen
2—Lieut. F. W. Makinney	J. C. Curtis
3—Lieut. M. McD. Jones	G. H. Bostwick
Back—W. B. Eaton	R. A. Pinkerton

Score—Great Island 13, The Oasis 9. Goals—Eaton 7, Jones 3, Makinney 2, Ziegler for Great Island; Bostwick 4, Curtis 2, Allen 2, handicap for The Oasis. Referee—William Post 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SECOND ROUND

CAMELS	EASTCOTT
No. 1—Fred Wettach	R. A. Carroon Jr.
2—John Fell	Dr. J. D. Richards
3—G. S. Preece	E. W. Hopping
Back—A. T. Maltner	G. W. Atwell Jr.

Score—Camels 14, Eastcott 4. Goals—Mather 5, Wettach 3, Preece 3, handicap 2, Fell for Camels; Hopping 2, Carroon, Atwell for Eastcott. Referee—W. Gaylord. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

GREENTREE	ROCKAWAY WHIPS
No. 1—John Schiff	J. H. Harper
2—J. C. Cooley	
C. F. Beadleston	R. C. Firestone
3—C. V. Whitney	Capt. J. A. Smith
Back—J. H. Whitney	J. W. Maitland

Score—Greentree 12, Rockaway Whips 11. Goals—C. Whitney 6, Cooley 4, J. Whitney and one goal through substitution of Firestone, a four-goal handicap man, for Beadleston, three-goal handicap player, for Greentree; handicap 4, Maitland 3, Firestone 3, Smith for Rockaway. Referee — Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	46	35	.568
Louisville	42	39	.519
Minneapolis	41	39	.513
Milwaukee	39	38	.506
Columbus	39	40	.494
Toledo	40	44	.476
Indianapolis	36	41	.468
Kansas City	36	43	.456

RESULTS JULY 10

Toledo 10, Minneapolis 9.
Milwaukee 8, Indianapolis 2.
Columbus 7, St. Paul 3.
Kansas City 10, Louisville 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C
Birmingham	55	31	.640
Chattanooga	47	39	.547
Memphis	46	39	.541
Little Rock	43	40	.518
Atlanta	44	42	.512
New Orleans	42	45	.483
Mobile	32	51	.386
Nashville	30	52	.366

RESULTS JULY 10

Birmingham 8, Nashville 3.
Memphis 8, Mobile 2.
Atlanta 9, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 3, New Orleans 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	3	1	.750
Seattle	3	1	.750
Hollywood	2	2	.500
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
Oakland	2	2	.500
Portland	2	2	.500
Sacramento	1	3	.250
Missions	1	3	.250

RESULTS JULY 10

Oakland 14, Hollywood 6.
Seattle 8, Missions 5.
San Francisco 4, Sacramento 3.
Portland 11, Los Angeles 4.

MISS FOSTER WINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 11—The twelfth annual women's western junior golf championship was taken yesterday by Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill. in the final round at La Grange Country Club she defeated Eleanor Tobin of Piedmmoor, 4 and 3. Miss Foster went out in 43 and was 7 up at the turn. She played steadily, while Miss Tobin did not exhibit the game of which she had previously in the tournament shown she was capable, and won only one hole. Miss Foster is club champion of the Green View Club in Springfield.

CANADIAN NEARS CHECKER TITLE

MONTREAL, Que., July 11 (AP)—Deslauriers of Montreal practically assured himself of the world's checker championship, Canadian style, when he captured his second win of a 10-game series with LaFrance of Fall River, Mass., here last night. Six of the eight games played were drawn and Deslauriers has to win or draw only one of the remaining two games to secure the title. The game is played with 30 men a side on the board of 144 squares.

Great Britain Wins From United States

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bisley, Eng., July 10

GREAT BRITAIN'S team upset forecasts yesterday by defeating the United States, 3927 to 3925, in a small-bore rifle match.

The Americans on the basis of their practice performances had been favored to win, but Great Britain gained an early lead, holding a 12-point advantage at one time.

Eton Makes Record First-Wicket Stand

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	1st Inns. Won	Lost	Won	Lost	AWR	P
Nottinghamshire	8	1	4	0	137	
Yorkshire	7	1	3	0	4	131
Gloucestershire	6	3	3	1	0	118
Lancashire	5	2	0	3	1	113
Kent	6	3	1	2	1	106
Sussex	5	4	4	1	1	102
Surrey	4	2	4	5	1	99
Middlesex	4	4	7	1	0	98
Essex	5	7	1	3	1	93
Derbyshire	3	3	7	1	2	91
Worcestershire	4	6	3	2	1	85
Hampshire	2	4	3	4	3	69
Warwickshire	2	4	3	4	2	68
Somersetshire	3	6	1	5	0	60
Leicestershire	1	1	4	7	1	60
Northamptonshire	1	8	1	7	0	41
Glamorganshire	1	7	0	4	3	39

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 11—Results of first-class matches in the English county cricket championship concluded yesterday were: Surrey defeated Glamorganshire at The Oval by an innings and 133 runs, scores Glamorganshire 192 and 151, Surrey 476 for 5 wickets declared; Somersetshire defeated Middlesex at Bath by 132 runs, Somersetshire 218 and 229, Middlesex 126 and 199; Worcestershire defeated Northamptonshire at Northampton by 10 wickets, Northamptonshire 251 and 185, Worcestershire 415 and 22 for no wicket; Hampshire led Kent on the first innings at Tunbridge Wells, Hampshire 274 and 141 for three wickets, Kent 244; Lancashire led Warwickshire on the first innings at Manchester, Lancashire 322 and 88 for three wickets declared, Warwickshire 204 and 94 for two wickets; Leicestershire led Nottinghamshire on the first innings at Leicester, Nottinghamshire 93 and 250, Leicestershire 264 and 25 for three wickets. Other than county championship, New Zealand led Yorkshire on the first innings at Harrogate, New Zealand 303 for eight wickets declared and 122 for eight wickets declared, Yorkshire 189 and 192 for four wickets.

We have to turn from first-class games to an interschools match to find the outstanding occurrence in yesterday's cricket, for at Lord's Ground, here, a record first-wicket stand of 208 was made for Eton College in the hundred and second contest with Harrow School. Twenty-three years have elapsed since the Harrowians won this great annual sporting and social fixture and as the score upon the resumption this morning was Eton 424 for five wickets declared and Harrow 109 for two, it is certain that the turning point in the fortunes of this classic game won't be in this year's engagement.

Eaton's high scoring yesterday was sufficient to make any side immune from defeat in a two-day fixture, and the heroes of the battle were A. W. Allen and N. F. Hotchkin, who opened Eton's innings and made 112 and 153, respectively. Later M. S. Gosling hit 73 not out, the next highest item after this being extras 42, and the biggest contribution to Harrow's total was extras 28, so wicket keeping on both sides certainly wasn't flattered.

The county championship today shows no important alterations in order of the teams, as Nottinghamshire, leader, was led by Leicestershire on the first innings and Yorkshire, runner-up, was engaged against the New Zealanders, and Gloucestershire, third team, wasn't playing. Big scoring performances were fairly numerous, men who obtained centuries being Leonard Hopwood 126, E. Paynter 100, both for Lancashire, A. J. Cromb 102 for Warwickshire in the same match; C. F. Walters 153 and H. H. Gibbons 113 for Worcestershire against Northamptonshire; H. G. Vivian 101 for New Zealanders, J. B. Hobbs and Andrew Sandham 106 and 175, respectively, for Surrey against Glamorganshire.

The outstanding accomplishment in the way of bowling was the feat of J. C. White and M. Wellard in skittling out the Middlesex batsmen very cheaply. Wellard took six wickets for 76 runs, White 8 for 64.

'ALL'S WELL' ABOARD OCEAN RACE YACHTS

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The liner President Harding radioed the United States Lines office in New York yesterday that it had sighted the yacht Ilex, one of 10 small sailboats which left Newport July 4 in a race to Plymouth, Eng., noon New York time.

The President Harding left New York last Wednesday and is approximately 1000 miles out. The liner reported the yacht at latitude 41.13, north, longitude 55.43 west. The Ilex, commanded by Capt. Dennis Hunt, is one of two British entries. Her report, relayed by the President Harding was: "All's well."

Five hours later the President Harding passed the Highland Light, another entry in the race, and received assurances all was well aboard the yacht.

The President Harding estimated the Highland Light was leading the Ilex by more than 90 miles.

VREELAND DEFENDS TITLE

CRADELL, N. J., July 11—Arthur Vreeland Jr. of The Ridgewood Country Club, Lawrenceville School student, successfully defended his New Jersey State junior golf championship at the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday when he defeated a clubmate, S. Ashton Clark Jr., 7 and 5, in the 18-hole final.

HOLMES TO UMPIRE IN WESTERN

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11 (AP)—The signing of H. B. Holmes of Dayton as a Western League umpire and the release of another, Jack Taylor of Tennessee, was announced yesterday. Holmes formerly was a member of the American League staff of umpires.

DAUGHTER DEFEATS MOTHER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 11 (AP)—For the second time in as many years, Miss Fritzi Stiefel, Wheeling, defeated her mother, Mrs. E. W. Stiefel, to capture the West Virginia amateur women's golf championship, 3 and 2, here yesterday. Last year the score was 6 and 5.

Gledhill Defeats Clifford Sutter

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Playing superbly steady tennis, Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., United States intercollegiate singles champion, provided the first major upset of the Rhode Island men's singles championships on the turf courts at Agawam Hunt Club yesterday by eliminating Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, fifth ranking American player, in the semifinals, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

The second semifinal in the men's singles was scheduled between Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore, defending champion, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., United States clay court champion, but was postponed to give Jacobs a chance to rest. The Baltimore boy crashed into a net post in a mixed doubles event Thursday.

A minor upset marked the play in the semifinals of the women's invitation singles, Mary Greef of Kansas City, ninth ranking American woman player, downing Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., eighth on the United States ranking list, 9—7, 6—2. In the other semifinals Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia triumphed over Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, 6—3, 6—2.

In the New England sectional doubles championships, Vines and Gledhill, the California pair, and Jacobs and Junior Coen, moved into the final round through victories yesterday in the semifinals. The Pacific coast youngsters who on Monday won the United States clay court doubles title at St. Louis, defeated an East-West pair composed of David N. Jones of Columbia and Ted Easton of Stanford, 6—2, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4. Jacobs and Coen defeated a combination of Texans, Henry Holden and Jake Hess. Coen carried the biggest share of the burden because of Jacobs's handicap, and his fine shots were instrumental in chalking up the victory, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. The summary:

RHODE ISLAND MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinals

David N. Jones, Brooklyn, and Ted Easton, San Diego, Calif., defeated J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 9—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Semifinals

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill defeated David N. Jones and Ted Easton, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Henry Holden, Houston, Texas, and Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—Semifinals

Virginia Hilleary Philadelphia, defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, 9—7, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinals

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Boston, and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Virginia Hilleary and Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mianne Palfrey, 6—1, 2—8, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Sarah H. Palfrey and Clifford S. Sutter defeated Mrs. Endicott and Henry Holden, 8—6, 6—2.

Mianne Palfrey and Junior Coen defeated Allen Rigby and Henry Rigby, Providence, 6—1, 6—1.

Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated Mary E. Cutter, Winchester, Mass., and Talcott M. Banks Jr., Lakeville, Conn., 6—2, 6—1.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, and Bill Smyth, New York, won from Virginia B. Rice and Eddie Jacobs, 4—5, default.

Mary Greef and David N. Jones defeated Betty Horton and Albert Horton 3d, Providence, 6—2, 6—3.

Quarterfinals

Dorothy B. Andrus and Keith E. Gledhill defeated Miss Page and Smyth, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Corbiere and Ted Easton defeated Miss Greef and Dave Jones, 2—6, 6—2, 11—9.

Lefty Grove of A's Has Won 17 Games

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Robert Moses Grove, fast-ball star for Connie Mack's Athletics, just goes rolling along to victory.

While the batting stars of the circuit continued to wage their hard battle for the hitting championship, Grove added two more victories during the past week to run his great record to 17 victories and only 2 defeats, unofficial records including games of Thursday revealed today. So far this season, the unofficial statistics reveal, he has pitched 161 innings, allowed only 137 hits, struck out 97, and hasn't hit a batsman with a pitched ball or thrown a wild pitch.

His closest rival was George Earnshaw, who had a record of 14 victories and 4 defeats.

Babe Ruth's unofficial average dropped from .397 to 391 during the past week, but the mark was good enough to keep him in front of the batting race by three points over Eddie Morgan, Cleveland first baseman. Most of the leaders failed to keep

BANKS FIRM IN CANADA IN TRADE SLUMP

(Continued from Page 1)

Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Commerce, control 70 per cent of the resources. This process of centralization, by the way, has gone even further in South America, where there are but five banks and two of these, the Standard Bank of South Africa and the National Bank of South Africa, hold 90 per cent of the resources.

Referring to the Canadian banking system in Parliament last May, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, said, "Our system of branch banks with the mobility that is possible in the movement of credit from one portion of the country to the other, makes possible loans being made on a large scale by a branch with very indifferent deposits, insured by the easy mobility of credits from a point where there may be an excess of deposits and very limited loans to the point where there is a demand for loans with limited deposits. That is the strength of our branch bank system."

Stability of the banks and protection of depositors are amply insured by the provisions of the Finance Act passed in 1914 and revised and made permanent in 1923. To supplement the work of the regular auditors appointed by the shareholders, an inspector-general of banks was appointed by the Government to keep up a constant investigation of the securities of the banks and make a report to the minister of fianance at the first signs of impending danger. The present inspector-general, Mr. Tompkins, explained his duties as follows:

"In practice I may say that this examination is confined to the head offices of the banks, where reports of the banks' own inspectors, who conduct thorough inspections of all branches at least once a year, are available for scrutiny, in addition to correspondence, files, financial statements, etc., in regard to all borrowing accounts of importance throughout the system.

Loaning Risks

"Particular attention is directed to the quality of all individual loaning risks in excess of 1 per cent of the paid-up capital of the bank, although the position of accounts under this limit is often looked into. The examination further extends to the banks' investments in government, municipal and other bonds or stocks, and to the position of real estate, mortgages and other assets of importance.

"The inspector is in a position to call upon the auditors of a bank for such information and explanations as he may require and is entitled to their collaboration in a general way in regard to any matters of importance. Due cognizance is taken of the trend of earnings and of the sufficiency of provision for bad and doubtful loans or other assets."

It was largely due to Mr. Tompkins's report that the Weyburn Security Bank, solvent but with "frozen assets," due to repeated crop failures, was absorbed recently by the Imperial Bank of Canada. As for failures, there have been none since 1923, when the Home Bank of Canada was forced to close its doors on account of having taken over too many large loans—that is, large in proportion to its capital.

Almost certainly if there had been an inspector-general at that time its condition would have been discovered in ample time to prevent a crash. As for the present economic depression, which has played such havoc with American financial institutions, it has failed to shake the foundations of th. Canadian banking system in the slightest degree.

To quote the Prime Minister again: "Without stating for a single minute that the system is perfect I claim for it the following: First, that for a population of 10,000,000 people we enjoy the privileges of a banking system that gives as great security to depositors as it is reasonably possible to have; second, that the use to which the banks may put the securities required for the protection of depositors insures such an expansion of credit as enables our banks to meet every demand that has been made upon them; and never has a request been made for more than 60 per cent of the amount which, under the Finance Act, we could advance. . . . No theorist's lectures on credits will get away from the simple single fact that we have had a more stable and safe banking system than most other peoples in the world."

CHRISTIAN YOUTH TO TAKE STAND ON PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

bership of Christian Endeavor is approximately 4,000,000.

A number of sectional conferences will be convened daily, presided over by young people. One of these conferences will discuss the question, "What are some of the situations that face young people in citizenship today." It is in this conference that youth will be heard on the prohibition problem. The two aspects of this problem that will be discussed are total abstinence and law observance.

Young People Must Lead

"The young people of the church must take the lead if prohibition is to succeed," said Mr. Carlton Sherwood of Boston, extension secretary of Christian Endeavor. He explained that the convention delegates will be given an opportunity to pledge themselves to total abstinence and that the individual members of scores of thousands of societies all over the United States will be invited to make a similar gesture of allegiance to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Christian Endeavor members, according to Mr Sherwood, are not only interested in the question of personal abstinence, but in the problem of law observance as well. They are interested, too, it was said, in the social implications of constitutional prohibition.

"The most pressing need," said another Christian Endeavor leader, "is that Christian young people shall become afire with prophetic enthusiasm for the truth regarding liquor and prohibition. Through conferences, study classes, and mass meetings the great social concern of 20 years ago for prohibition can be reborn.

"Allied Youth is a new organization of young people. It is a rapidly growing movement in behalf of the Constitution, in behalf of freedom from liquor slavery. This autumn the movement will spread over the nation with great force. Allied Youth will include young people of Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths, and Jews as well. Every Christian Endeavor Union will doubtless become an active promotional and educational force, related to this nation-wide movement of Allied Youth.

"The youth of our churches, and the adults as well, must again speak with a united voice so that the courage of politicians will come back. The 'wets' have been such good advertisers that they have succeeded in convincing many politicians that the country is not dry in sentiment."

Arms Reduction Favored

Young people participating in the sectional conference on world peace will discuss such questions as American membership in the World Court, American membership in the League of Nations, the policy to be pursued by the United States at the forthcoming world disarmament conference, President Hoover's proposal for a one year's moratorium on the war debts, and the question of military training in civilian schools and colleges.

Mr. Harry Holmes, president of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union, stated today that the convention would draw up a youth disarmament petition, to be signed by young people generally, calling upon the Government at Washington to take the initiative in a program for the drastic reduction of armaments by all nations. Mr. Holmes stressed the importance of a united Chritsian movement for peace at this time. In a preconvention statement he urged an impressive and earnest-minded enrollment of Christian Endeavor members for peace.

"Keep this question before the public in every possible way," he said, "so that the adults of the community, as well as the young people, will be aggressively interested in making the coming disarmament conference the greatest forward step for world peace that history has known."

The current world economic situation will be touched upon by still other convention speakers. Committed, as they are, to the theory of economic justice for all classes, the young people attending the convention are expected to make a conference pronouncement regarding what they believe to be the duty of the United States in averting a world economic crisis.

Two main conferences will be held each morning during the convention, the first of which will be concerned with pressing social and political issues, and the second of which will be occupied with a discussion of the methods of young people's work and the problem of religious education. The resolutions of the sectional conferences will then be presented to the plenary sessions of the convention for discussion and final action.

Canada Investigates Power Corporation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 11—Investigation of the Beauharnois power and navigation development by a special committee of Parliament has after three weeks of questioning of witnesses and arguing of counsel brought some striking facts to light.

The inquiry is the result of charges having been made in the House of Commons by Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmers of Alberta, to the effect that the previous King government had, without authority, granted to the company permission to deflect 40,000 cubic yards a second from the St. Lawrence River between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis and that financial inducements had been employed to secure the approval of certain law-makers.

Although the specific charges have not as yet come before the committee, it is claimed that enough material has been uncovered to more than justify the demands for an inquiry. While the company acquired 53,000 cubic feet a second through taking over other water rights, it has built its canal in preparation for diverting the whole flow of the St. Lawrence, or 220,000 cubic feet a second, on the assumption that the necessary authority will be forthcoming. Whether or not future development of the St. Lawrence as a deep waterway for international shipping will be prejudiced by such diversion is a matter of real concern to many.

It also transpires that the Beauharnois Power Corporation paid the members of the Beauharnois Power Syndicate $3,750,000 for its assets together with 1,000,000 shares of common stock, which, computed at $10 a share gave the syndicate a profit of nearly $12,000,000. These profits were made by the syndicate on an investment of $1,761,000, explained H. B. Griffith, secretary- treasurer of the Beauharnois Power Corporation. Another point brought out by Peter White, committee counsel, was that the initial sale of $30,000,000 of bonds produced $27,000,000 in cash, of which $4,750,000 was paid by the corporation to the syndicate which it succeeded and the remaining $22,250,000 went to the company. While there has been no proof of corruption there are rumors that large contributions have been made to party funds from the company's profits.

American Students To Study in France

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11—A group of 90 students from 35 American colleges will sail for France from New York City on July 17 for a year's study abroad as provided by the University of Delaware plan, inaugurated by friends of this university. The students will have a year's study of social and business life of the French people in addition to their courses in a Paris university.

All the students are in their junior year of college and will return to America next year for their senior year and graduation. For the first time, the majority of the foreign study students are young women.

It is proposed to expand the field of study next year so that a part of the group may pursue courses in Germany, and possibly in the future, students may be sent to other European countries for study.

WORLD ISSUES STUDY VOTED BY 60,000 WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

using sensational features," urging "every member to support such movies and publications."

The new educational program includes a survey of vocational schools for girls and the kinds of courses offered with the objective of establishing more such schools and more diversified courses in them.

Invitations for the next convention were presented from Springfield, Ill., and Northampton, Mass., from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana for a meeting in Seattle in 1935; in Atlantic City, 1937; and Memphis, Tenn., 1941.

The closing event of the convention was a pageant depicting historic episodes in many states. Oldtime costumes and relics had been brought from all over the country by the various delegations for the pageant written by Virginia Lee Cox Blakeley and directed by Miss Emily Brown.

The delegations from the northwest took part in a scene showing the days of Lewis and Clark. North Carolina reenacted the Virginia Dare episode, Massachusetts staged Abigail Adams's levee at the White House, and New Jersey showed Molly Pitcher firing the cannon. Texas presented an Indian romance, Indiana a sketch concerning Alice of Old Vincennes, and Virginia an event concerning Mary Washington. An orchestra of Florida delegates appeared in a De Soto episode.

Ball Follows Pageant

A ball followed the pageant, members of the men's service clubs, in Richmond and Petersburg and the famous Richmond Blues, Grays and Howitzers acting as "beaux" for the guests. The ballroom was decorated to stimulate a Virginia garden with artificial wistaria in the Virginia federation colors, purple and gold. Members of the Alexandria club danced the minuet, and all of the guests participated in the Virginia reel.

There was a grand march, led by Maj. Mills F. Neal of the Richmond Infantry Blues, with members of the national board, all of whom wore strict bouquets of old - fashioned flowers and cotton balls, the gift of the hostess State. The women had been asked to wear cotton costumes, and prizes were awarded for those judged to be the best by a committee of the men guests.

A wrist watch was presented to Miss McClench as the gift of the delegates.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE HILLS DR. POLING PLANS CAMPAIGNS

(Continued from Page 1)

little, readable characters among the leaves of the trees if you watch. You think, as you go along, how fortunate people are to have a house at the end of such a long road, because that must mean the house is set in the midst of quiet, which people need nowadays in the world, more perhaps than they realize.

And then there is a gradual lift to the road, and you begin to ascend a hill, and there is quite a sharp incline to it, and you know if there are dogs in the house they will come rushing out, for dogs always love people coming up over a hill; but if there are dogs they were away, this day, and only a kitten sat washing its calico countenance with modesty on the step, and giving what of its gaze was not involved in the complex business of cleanliness to a placid surveying of the arriving guest.

When the car slides to an exhausted stop in the golden dust between house and the kind of barn all children ought to be brought up to know, you notice bright flowers nodding over a low stone wall and later learn that they are a "Friendship Garden," made out of slips and cuttings and bulbs and little low bushes that people here, there, everywhere have given to the Polings, to be planted where the great white house dominates the silvery purple chain of part of the Presidential range. And Dr. Poling is a richly rounded voice on the step saying "Well now this is nice" and you see at once that he means it, though he shouldn't, and you should be ashamed for putting him to the test, with the packing, and a lunch engagement, and a night train for New York to be caught.

Talked in Fragments

We talked in fragments, as you do in such a place, about the farmers who had transformed the hillside into two great farms. Properly the house is not in Hillsboro, but in Deering, which was perhaps the last town of all in New Hampshire to be opened by its folks for summer people. And whoever of "summer people" lives in Deering bought or rented their places from families of the original owners.

The Long House belonged to Abraham Gove in 1781, who had bought it from one Aiken, who was a British officer during the war. And when the Polings took the place they bought more land, so that most of what was earlier two farms now dominates the great sweep of intervening valley and the mountains beyond, with Mt. Kearsarge, a sort of sapphire, set in the filigree of the mounting.

It would be the man of a family, at such a time, who would insist on showing visitors the house. It would be the chatelaine of the house who would cringe a little, thinking that the impending departure had left some things awry.

"Oh, she won't mind, Mother." And so you find out how it is that the shell of the house contains 19 rooms, and that they are good-sized rooms, too, not cubby holes. Abundantly filled with books, and old-fashioned roses, and rugs on any one of which the calico kitten looks very well indeed, and knows it. And how "The Arizona Room" was made out of what was the capacious woodshed of several generations of patriarchal farmers, and so there is room, at one end, for a fireplace so broad and high that several men could stand in it, and several more could stand or sit on its flanking stone benches, or on the step that stretches away from the clawed feet of its immense andirons. And how all the rugs and cushions of the chairs have some link with Arizona.

A half-finished rug, hanging on the wall the gray threads of its weft still ready if anyone should decide to finish the design. The great glimmering scarlet and black and silvery gray rugs on the floor. The myriad tables everywhere with books so that no one need sit down in the room and wonder what to do with himself.

Half-Finished Rug

And another big room, Dr. Poling's study; all leather furniture for a man, and pre-Revolutionary maps of the countryside, and a beautiful portrait over its fireplace of Mrs. Poling and one of the little girls. "When our daughter Rachel was married here last summer, we had 41 guests in the house over night," Dr. Poling laughed, "and everyone had a bed to sleep in." Who says New England hospitality is on the wane?

We even trooped upstairs, though your correspondent thinks that is stretching a housekeeper's endurance too far. And here Jane's bed was littered with wash drawings, because she was making posters for the new Community Center that is growing up around the idea of a memorial by Dr. Eleanor Campbell to her daughter. And another little girl's bed had a fat puppy sprawled on its blue counterpane, and you looked out the window and saw that the hills, in the noon light, were blue to match the counterpane, and not purple as they had been, a half hour ago.

And down among silver birches there was an ole swimmin' hole. "Oh, we are self-contained here. We thought we'd put everything here, so that we need not go abroad for entertainment or any of the things that take people out of the home, for living, these days."

We went back to the porch with its white pillars and simple, beautifully modeled doorway. We spoke a little of the forthcoming campaign of the "Allied Forces." You like it, about Dr. Poling, that he is not an extremist in the way of campaigns. He looks at campaigns with the eyes of a humane and liberal man.

Speaks With Logic

He does not cry out in a thunderous voice, and point the rigid finger of accusation at the opposition. He speaks with logic of a problem which involves the future well-being of the United States; not a dim, remote future, but an immediate future. He has the breadth and tolerance of Oregon in his speech and viewpoint. "New Hampshire is adopted country for me; Oregon is my ground."

He spoke with enthusiasm of the well matured plans for the tours that will embrace 42 cities of the Southwest, Pacific coast and the Northwest. Preliminary to the second campaign in big eastern cities, and as far west as Chicago. Constant speech making yes. Dry agitation yes; but not in the tones that alienate people. Speeches not by people who antagonize their listeners. Gifted speakers who will touch the constructive imagination of the people and make them see what is, after all, the logical, best step to be taken.

We didn't go into it extensively. You couldn't, with the recollection of that luggage, and the things in the great oven to be attended to, and the lunch engagement, and the evening train.

"You were good to stop and show me the house, and behave as though you didn't have a thing in the world to do."

"No; we love it. We love people to come to The Long House. You must come again, when we get back. We won't be all in a heap then. Here; wait; I'll fetch you the loveliest flowers of all from the Friendship Garden. There. There, dearest William. Remembrance, that is. And come back to The Long House soon again."

General Classified

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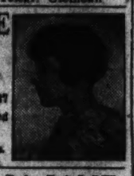
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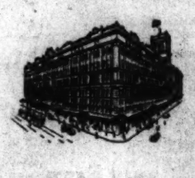

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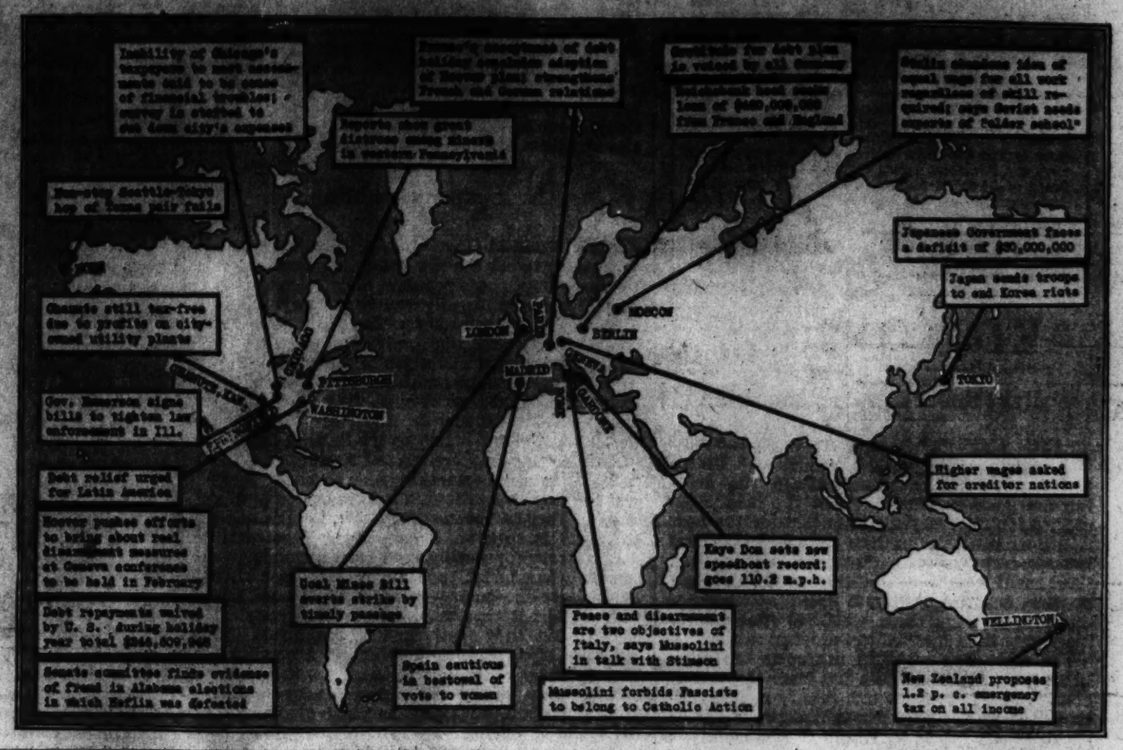
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Inability of Chicago's taxpayers to meet current needs said to be cause of financial troubles; survey is started to cut down city's expenses
Japanese plane spies discover camps already in eastern Pennsylvania
Democratic proposal of debt holiday receives adoption at Senate floor session; French and Germans reluctant
Conference for debt plan is voiced by all Germany
Parliament body seeks loan of $400,000,000 from France and England
Chinese Christmas idea of equal wage for all work regardless of skill required; says Soviet needs experts of fuller school
Japanese Government faces a deficit of $30,000,000
Japan sends troops to end Korea riots
Chemists still tax-free due to profits on city-owned utility plants
Gov. Emerson signs bills to tighten law enforcement in Ill.
Debt relief urged for Latin America
Hoover pushes efforts to bring about real disarmament measures at Geneva conference to be held in February
Debt repayments waived by U. S. during holiday year total $246,600,000
Senate committee finds evidence of fraud in Alabama elections in which Heflin was defeated
Coal Mines Bill averts strike by timely passage
Spain cautious in bestowal of vote to women
Kaye Don sets new speedboat record; goes 110.2 m.p.h.
Peace and disarmament are two objectives of Italy, says Mussolini in talk with Stimson
Mussolini forbids Fascists to belong to Catholic Action
Higher wages asked for creditor nations
New Zealand proposes 1.2 p. c. emergency tax on all income
LONDON
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All Nature

Ruby-Throated Humming Bird

"Art thou a bird or bee or butterfly?"
"Each and all three—a bird in shape am I,
A bee collecting sweets from bloom to bloom,
A butterfly in brilliancy of plume."

THESE words by Montgomery may not prepare one for accepting the fact that humming birds migrate from Central America and Cuba to Labrador and Hudson Bay each May, and return regularly in September or early October. By glancing at a map to note this distance one may well be astonished that so frail a creature should dare undertake such an aerial journey.

If you wish humming birds to visit your garden regularly, plant columbine for early blooming, followed closely by honeysuckle and bee balm. These flowers are so deep that few insects can sip from their depths. The long, slim bills of the "hummers," nearly half the length of their bodies, are able to probe the flower nectaries and in so doing distribute the pollen. Other flowers that lure them are chiefly the trumpet creeper, tiger lily, scarlet salvia, fuchsia, gladiolus, catnip and scarlet runner beans.

They will come to your windows if you hang out small bottles filled with sugared water and bound about with bits of colored material.

Humming birds have no song, but they are able to make various squeaking sounds. The queer "humming" is caused by the rapid vibration of the tiny wings. "Ruby-throats" get their name from the metallic red patches on the throat. Only the males have this mark, but both sexes display bronze green on the back and light feathering beneath.

The nests are trimmed to appear surprisingly like knots on a branch, as the outside is covered with moss and lichens. Two white eggs the size of beans rest on the plant cotton and spider-web lining. After about two weeks the young birds appear about the size of bees, and it may require three weeks longer for them to be able to use their wings.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Either, neither (Mrs. P. L. A.)—Preferably *e'-ther* and *ne'-ther*, with first *e* long as in *key*, *th* as in *then*, second *e* as in *maker*.

Psalms (Mrs. P. L. A.)—The full name of the Biblical book is "The Book of Psalms," but it is sufficient to refer to it as "Psalms" before reading an extract from it. Sound it *sahms*.

Statement, government (W. J. B., who draws attention to the fact that a number of public speakers sound the *e* in the last syllable as though it were short *u*)—Although this particular *e* (which appears before *n* and *t* in unstressed syllables) is more or less obscured in ordinary speech, in the formal or syllabic style of reading or speaking it has all the quality—but not entirely the quantity—of the short *e* as in *end*. It is what Webster refers to as a "light" vowel, and great caution should be directed against allowing it to sound as short *u*. And, by the way, don't neglect that *n* after the *r* in "government."

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart.
—DEAN HOLE.

The Mail Bag

Palmyra, Western Australia

Dear Editor:

I now wish to become a Mail Bag correspondent, as I have friends who are enjoying letters from other boys and girls in different parts of the globe. I attend Scotch College, and I am studying French, so should like to correspond with a French boy of my own age (15). I prefer to write in English to begin with, as I am only a young student of the French language. I also wish to correspond with boys in other countries, especially from America, Canada, England, New Zealand, Japan and China. I am a collector of stamps and hope to gain many foreign stamps through the Monitor correspondence.

The chief sports in which I take interest are swimming, cycling and tennis. Tennis is my chief sport, as we have "The Bungalow Club Courts" at our premises. I also take an interest in music and geology. About 10 years ago I began attending the Christian Science Sunday School and have now become an usher. I enjoy reading the Monitor, as I find interest on every page. Hoping to gain many friends,
Arnold P.

New London, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Here is just another daily reader of the Monitor who would like to express appreciation for this wonderful paper. I am in the eighth grade and I am interested in music, literature and outdoor sports. I should like to correspond with girls my age (12). I am making a scrapbook of interesting clippings from the Monitor, especially the "All Nature" articles. I also am trying to collect stamps and should be glad if someone my age would exchange with me. I am collecting bird data and pictures, too. We have birds around our home which I should be glad to tell about. I should like particularly to exchange letters with someone who has traveled a good deal. I should enjoy telling about my visit to the great city of Chicago, last year.

Hoping to gain some correspondents, and with best wishes to all Mail Baggers and you, dear Editor, I will close.
Alice Irma S.

Brownsville, Texas

Dear Editor:

I have a friend who talks about her Monitor friends as though they were "kin folks." I thought I should enjoy some friendships like that, but she said she thought the "over 20" department was discontinued, but I see it has not, so here I am.

Traveling is my greatest hobby. Although I am keenly interested in other countries, I am more interested in their inhabitants. I should like to hear from people who live in the "far places" I see on the map, for the sight of one always gives me a thrill and starts my imagination working.

My home is at the most southerly point of the United States and just across the Rio Grande River from Matamoros, Mexico, also about 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

If some patient person will write me a few lines in Spanish perhaps I will be able to answer by the end of the summer, as I am attending summer school at the University of Mexico. I should like to hear from people in Panama, South America and Mexico particularly.

Other things that interest me besides traveling are horseback riding, fishing, and discussing literature.
Edna F.

Bath, Maine

Dear Editor:

Once before I wrote a letter to the Mail Bag, but as it was not published I decided that it was not interesting enough so I will try to make this one better.

Bath is not very large, but it is one of the largest cities in Maine, the population being about 9000. Bath is noted for its shipbuilding and last year J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair was launched here.

In Bath we have a lovely bridge running across the Kennebec River. It is sometimes called the Kennebec Bridge, but its real name is the Carleton Bridge. In the central part there is a span and the draw goes up many times during the summer.

"Old Ironsides" will visit Bath in July. It will be quite exciting to see a ship in the Kennebec River that has had such a history as the Constitution.

I should like to correspond with anyone my age (12) interested in animals and stamps.
Mary L.

Waynesboro, Virginia

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the letters in the Mail Bag and am interested in hearing from boys in foreign countries. I am 12 years of age and my favorite hobby is stamp exchanging.

We live in a small manufacturing town at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Shenandoah Valley. Uncle Sam has set aside thousands of acres of mountain land for a National Park, and is now surveying a right-of-way for a national highway to be built on the top of the mountains nearly 100 miles long. President Hoover has his summer camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains near here, and Lady Astor of England spent her girlhood days near where our church is located, about 15 miles from here. I attend Sunday School there every Sunday.
Winton E.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jeanne R. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from China.
Charlotte H. (12), Delmar, N. Y.—Interested in music, art and stamps.
Betty L. (12), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from England, France and Germany.
Louise S. (15), Berkeley, Calif.
Dorothy B. (10), Brecksenridge, Texas.
Gertrude A., North Attleboro, Mass. (If you will send in your letter to Phyllis J. we shall be glad to forward it.)

From Boys

Harold W. (12), Maplewood, N. J.—Exchange stamps and coins.
Rowland G., Los Angeles, Calif.—Exchange stamps.

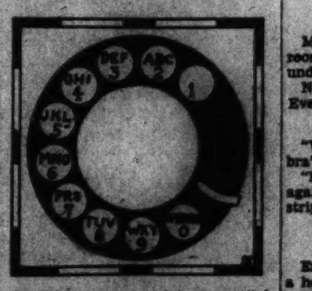
Key to Puzzle

Answer to Flowers Puzzle.

oDoR
hAlO
bIrS
lSlE
eYeS

Daisy, Roses.

Telephone Dial Puzzle



Here is a standard telephone dial. Number 6279 was called recently by 5646. Study the letters in the holes represented by these figures, and by arranging certain of these letters in proper order, you can discover the name of the person who was called at 6279, and the name of the one at 5646 who called. As an example 5626 might give you JOAN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

Pasadena, Calif.

EMPLOYEES of the inspection department of the city of Pasadena have set an example for other divisions of the city government to follow in the period of economic readjustment.

An assistant building inspector was scheduled to be discharged in the plan to cut the budget, not because he was incompetent, but because he was the last man on the list in seniority.

Learning that their colleague was to be dropped from the city pay roll, employees of the inspection department agreed to accept a 10 per cent cut in work, thereby enabling Mr. Lansing to continue in the service of the city. Employees will continue to work at their present salary schedules, but will work fewer hours than at present and thus receive 10 per cent less salary.

It is expected other departments in the municipal government will study the plan of the inspection department and adopt it if there is no objection from the Board of City Directors.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Stage-door Keeper (to leading actor after successful first night): "Ye've had a great success tonight, Sir. I saw two gentlemen comin' out from the pit circle, and, as they passed me one said to the other there was not more than ten or a dozen actors in London could have took the bit better."

The Parlor Trick

Mistress: "I thought you said this room was clean. Do you ever sweep under the carpets?"
New Maid: "Sure I do, ma'am. Everything."

Erased!

"Why is that animal labeled 'Zebra'?"
"It is a zebra, but he rubbed against a rubber tree and lost his stripes."—*Die Lustige Kiste* (Leipsig).

What! No Flaw?

Enthusiastic Agent: "Now, there is a house without a flaw!"
Customer: "What do you walk on?"—*Annapolis Log.*

The Goat

The Girl: "So you've seen Daddy, darling? Did he behave like a lamb?"
Suitor (grimly): "Absolutely! Every time I spoke he said, 'Bah!'"—*Passing Show.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Debt Relief in Latin America

LATIN AMERICA is reported to be the next region of the world in which the United States will play the part of the "wise creditor and good neighbor." Under the inspiration of President Hoover, who has dedicated the next twelve months to a business revival, the Federal Reserve authorities are arranging to strengthen the countries south of the Rio Grande. This will be done, it is assumed, by a liberal extension of credits similar to those which in the last six years have been granted to European nations.

The move certainly will not come too soon. Latin America has felt the full blast of the economic hurricane of the last twenty months because the products on which it depends for its livelihood are either foodstuffs or raw materials with a world market. It has thus been exposed in a peculiarly drastic manner to the price decline. Such products have dropped below the pre-war level, while manufactured goods are still 50 per cent above it.

The case of Latin America is aggravated by the fact that most of the economies of these countries are tied to one or a group of staples. As the fortunes of these go, so goes the condition of the country; whereas in a country like the United States, with its highly diversified economy, there is less of such dependence. Cuba relies on sugar, Bolivia on tin, Chile on nitrates and copper, Uruguay on wool, Argentina on wheat and livestock—their condition is like that of the investor who, having "put all his eggs in one basket," finds the bottom has dropped out.

The effect has been to catch Latin-American budgets in a pair of scissors. All the republics save Venezuela have a debt problem. Prior to 1929, when money was easy to get, they were besieged with loan offers, of which many of them took advantage. With less money coming in, the governments now have swollen debts to meet, and the only ultimate method of payment is in goods for which markets are difficult to find.

Much has been heard of the political instability of the Latin-American republics. The wonder is not at the instability but at the absence of more of it. In fact, conditions below the Rio Grande are a remarkable proof of the progress which has been made in that territory in the last twenty years. In spite of their adversities, only two nations, Peru and Bolivia, are in default on their foreign loans. These have been unwise borrowers, it is true, but they may properly charge that some of their creditors are as blameworthy as themselves. Taken as a whole, the nations have made a great effort to sustain their credit by meeting their obligations.

To do so they have had to dig deep into their gold reserves as well as their everyday resources. For they have had little help from their creditors. In normal times they would have been accommodated by their creditors so as to balance their international payments while going through the period of national development. But the lenders were not so anxious to support them when the reverses came, and in order to meet their loan services the republics have had to part with gold. At the end of 1928 Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Peru and Colombia had gold holdings amounting to $806,000,000; at the end of May, this year, $358,000,000. These cannot fall much lower and leave any Latin-American country on the gold standard which, as a matter of fact, some of them have already been forced to desert.

Federal Reserve aid will be of very real assistance in this extremity. It will be a purely business proposition. Not only has the United States an investment of $5,000,000,000 to protect, but she has a promising market to conserve and encourage. When conditions become steady again, the next great theater of development for foreign trade may well be the countries of Latin America, whose resources are still to a great extent in the potential stage.

Films From Moscow

LENINE is said to have regarded the cinema as the most important of all the arts from the point of view of propaganda. The recent season of Russian films at an East End London cinema house shows that the average Russian movie has as much propaganda in it as even Lenine could have desired; but it prompts the question whether this propaganda is successful.

Judged as a mere technical or artistic achievement, the Soviet film deserves the praise that has been lavished upon it. "The Battle Cruiser Potemkin" marks an era in the development of the cinema. It is a relief to find motion picture directors who are not exclusively absorbed in filming futile romances or crime stories or cabaret scenes. Hence, much can be said in favor of the products of the Soviet studios.

But these admissions, which have been made by film critics all over the world, mean little to the official Russian directors. For what Russia has tried to produce is not good films, but good propaganda. Her interest is in politics, not art. And so it is very curious that while as works of art, for which Bolshevism cares little, the Soviet movies unquestionably rank high among the film products of the world, as instruments of propaganda, which is their principal *raison d'être*, they are almost complete failures.

This is evident from their London season, which has shown that they have little attraction for the class for which they are intended. Though the theater where they have been exhibited is in the East End, their audiences have been drawn almost exclusively from the intelligentsia. These have gone to see them from artistic, not political, motives. Many reasons could be adduced for the failure of the Russian cinema as propaganda, but one is sufficient. The Soviet film, besides being careless with the facts, relies too much on irony, a subtle and aristocratic weapon, to exercise any powerful appeal to the masses.

Newspaper Gambling

ONCE again in Great Britain it has been necessary to set the law in motion against the proprietors of popular daily newspapers which have been illegally exploiting the gambling instinct of their subscribers. The Daily Mail, the Daily Mirror, and the Daily Herald, the last named being the official organ of the Labor Party, have all been summoned and convicted on the technical ground that they published advertisements inviting persons to make bets upon the Derby horse race contrary to the Betting Acts.

Each of these papers offered a prize of £7500 or £5000 to any competitor who correctly forecast the first five, or four, horses in their winning order. If they had been content simply to demand from the competitors a coupon cut from their pages, it would probably have been impossible to convict them under the law. In that case they might have enormously enlarged their sales, but they would not have been guilty of any technical offense. But they went further, and made the inclosure of a 1½d. postage stamp a condition of each entry, thus seeking to collect the whole of their prize money and perhaps make a profit in the bargain. In doing so they overstepped the limits of legality.

The scandal involved in this open traffic in betting is twofold. First, there was the offense of illegal public gambling. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, voiced the feeling of a vast number of serious people in Great Britain when he recently deplored the manner in which millions of persons had been inveigled into putting money into the Irish sweepstakes; and it seemed to him, as to others, that the evil was not mitigated by the hollow excuse that a part of the proceeds was given to hospitals.

If the evil is not mitigated in that case, it is clearly aggravated when some of the proceeds swell the revenue of newspapers which have chosen to increase their sales by promoting gambling rather than by straightforward journalism. One of the most serious complaints already made against some of the most popular British newspapers was that their circulations were forced up artificially by the offer of rewards—by insurance schemes, for example, or by prizes in competitions. In other words, a part of their circulation was simply bought. But in this case, the artificial increase was not even paid for. The existing circulation was used to give publicity to an enormous gamble, which, as it turned out, was contrary to law as well as obviously contrary to public morality. There we have the second element in the scandal. For how can newspapers at one and the same time incite the public to such illicit contests—profitable to themselves—and justify their undoubted power to mold opinion? No wonder the Prime Minister uses words of gloomy foreboding when the newspaper of his own party is among those resorting to such practices.

After Two Years

ONLY a little more than two years ago the Osservatore Romano, official publication of the Vatican, carried the momentous official announcement, "A treaty has been signed between the Holy See and Italy, whereby the Roman Question is solved, as well as a concordat to regulate the condition of religion and church in Italy." Italian newspapers were jubilant over the prestige accruing to Fascism and to Premier Mussolini from the settlement.

But now the Fascist state and the Vatican are arrayed against each other in a disagreement hardly less serious than any that occurred during the sixty years when the Popes were voluntary prisoners in protest at the loss of temporal authority. Differences which came to the surface in the Fascist suppression of Catholic Action clubs on charges of political activity became greatly aggravated when Pope Pius XI issued an encyclical defending the organization in question and vigorously criticizing some of the activities of Fascism, particularly those directed toward the regimentation of youth.

The Fascist press since has rung with replies, including charges that leaders of the Catholic Action plotted to use that organization as the center of an attempt to overthrow the Fascist Government, appealing to the economic discontent of the people. And Premier Mussolini has forbidden members of the Fascist Party to hold membership in the Catholic Action Society, thus excluding these Roman Catholics from Fascism and its privileges of party membership somewhat as the Pope in 1928 excommunicated members of L'Action Française in France.

The papal pronouncement makes it plain that the main issue is the control over the training of Italian youth. Premier Mussolini recognizes clearly that the permanence of his program for a strong Italian state depends upon the coming generation; so clearly, in fact, that the Fascist Party has ceased to enroll more adults and bends its energies toward enlisting the youth of the nation. The Pontiff protests, however, that in so doing the party is attempting to "tear away from the church the young," and "to monopolize entirely the young . . . to the complete advantage of a régime . . . which openly amounts to a veritable pagan worship of the state." He takes special exception to the Fascist oath of unquestioning allegiance, sometimes given even to children, and says that in conscience this can only be taken with a mental reservation safeguarding obligations to the church.

In its comment on the encyclical, the newspaper Il Lavoro Fascista says:

> Fascist Italy cannot give up any of its principles without danger of disappearing. . . . Fascism can only reaffirm its entire intransigence and its iron desire for dominion in the name of Premier Mussolini, who has behind him the whole Italian people, and can well distinguish where truth is and where prejudice, where the Catholic religion is and where the attempts to resurrect the church as a political force.

Outside the question of control of youth there are, of course, some further points of difference between the Vatican and the Quirinal. When the Pontiff in May issued his encyclical on labor, declaring Catholicism and Socialism incompatible, a paragraph referring by implication to the Italian syndicalist organization of employment warned against the bureaucratic and political tendencies of such a system. The fact that the more recent encyclical regarding the Catholic Action was carried secretly by Vatican agents to Paris and London for publication before it appeared in Rome was not relished in Italian official circles. This, in a way, illustrates a use of the diplomatic freedom which was given to the Papacy in the establishment of the Vatican State under the Lateran treaty.

When that treaty and its concordat were announced two years ago, there were some who wondered whether it might signalize the inception of an alliance between the far-reaching influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the ambitious energy of Fascism. The events of the last few months seem to have given an answer. Contact has but emphasized the divergence of aims. While church and state each lay claim to complete and exclusive dominion over matters of individual conscience which are the concern of both, there can hardly be union between them. Evidently, the closer the Papacy and Fascism come together, the farther they are apart.

Let's Take a Street Car

MR. MOST-OF-US hummed a tuneless song as he strode briskly down the street. The sweet, fresh air of early morning made his walk to the street-car line a pleasure.

"Perfectly primed for a good day's work," he said as he arrived at the orange-and-white-painted post that marked the car stop. There was no car in sight. Mr. Most-of-Us whistled optimistically, but as the minutes passed and no street car appeared, he experienced something of a feeling of anticlimax.

When the car which finally appeared came to a screeching stop and he recognized it as one of those "one-man" cars, his hope of getting to work on time collapsed. He waited while the overtaxed motorman made change for several passengers.

At last the doors closed with a bang and a hiss of compressed air. A sudden jerk as the car started made Mr. Most-of-Us aware of the hardness of the wooden seats. Oh, well, he'd forget it in talking with his neighbor.

"A beautiful spring day, isn't it?" he remarked to the man beside him. But the car was now in motion, and his voice was drowned in a rumbling roar, accompanied by a clanging gong and a constant pounding on the rails. Soon the car was crowded, the aisle jammed full of cramped and swaying strap-hangers.

At his stop Mr. Most-of-Us extricated himself, dashed off to his place of business late and breathless. Contemplating the prospect of a repetition of that experience, morning and evening, all year round, he resolved that though he had not wanted to take on the expense of an automobile, he would have to get one.

"I'd much rather ride the street cars," he mused, "if only they were halfway satisfactory. How many automobiles would have been sold if there had been as little improvement in their comfort, convenience and quietness within the last twenty years as there has been in most cities' street cars? The newspapers say automobiles are driving the street railways out of business. The fact of the matter is, the street cars are driving people into automobiles!"

Mr. Most-of-Us sees only one side of the picture. Mr. Street Railway Executive could tell him that a number of street car companies have tried out improved cars—"noiseless" or "de luxe" cars—on their lines with comparatively little response; that in many small or medium-sized cities there is no paying demand for trolley transportation, however attractive it may be made; and, finally, that the defaulting of traction company bonds has been so widespread that hardly any new capital can be induced to come into this field of enterprise. The lines are obliged to scrimp along as best they can with old equipment.

But there is more than one street traffic expert and mechanical engineer who believes that in the larger cities the mass transportation of the future is bound to be carried on by electricity and by rail. And more than one experimenter is working on devices which promise to reduce the noise of electric cars. Other industries have been brought back after they appeared to be "gone." Investors might do themselves a good turn by looking into some of the possibilities for a mode of rapid transit which will serve with comfort and convenience the thousands of city people who would really rather not add to the motor traffic and parking problems if they could get to work satisfactorily by rail.

Editorial Notes

There are some exemplary housekeepers so set in their ways that they will pooh-pooh even the University of Chicago on the subject of dishwashing. They will probably keep right on washing the dishes after each meal, though all the professors in all the universities in the world tell them they would save time and toil by just parking the used plates in the sink and making one daily job of washing them up.

The new eight-day method of circumnavigation has its advantages, but sight-seers will see more if they use Edward Miles's method. In August, 1928, he left New York going eastward with his one-man boat; in July, 1931, he is on the China coast, and he expects to get back home in 1932.

Traffic law violators in New York City may plead guilty when arrested and thus avoid formal trial. Still more congestion in court would be relieved by convincing motorists that the laws, as well as the charges, are justifiable.

A North Carolina farmer has discovered white huckleberries. Stainless huckleberry pie should prove a fine time-saver for busy mothers.

The person who does not know which way to turn might often do well to go straight ahead.

The Russian Challenge

The following, together with the second article, which will appear Monday, is a portion of a Commemoration Address delivered by Lord Lothian at the London School of Economics, June 25

By THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN

LONDON

A FEW years ago it was fashionable to regard the victory of the allies in the World War as the portal to an early millennium. Today it is more fashionable to inquire whether we are not witnessing the sunset of civilization. Personally, I believe that exactly the opposite is the truth: and that we are in the midst of a renaissance deeper and more portentous than any of the earlier renaissances from which modern civilization has sprung, and therefore all the more trying and tumultuous. The infallible sign of decline is stagnation in thought and the triumph of authority and blind tradition over reason and intuition. There certainly never was an epoch in which the thinking of mankind was more active, in which more new ideas, inventions and modes of action were coming into being, than is the case today. Not all of these ideas, no doubt, are good. But none the less more people are open-minded and alive, in the real sense of that word, than ever before, and more people are convinced that somehow, and in some way, it is possible to establish the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth.

Just consider what is really happening beneath the sinister and forbidding surface signs on which the pessimist fastens his eyes. Woman has been emancipated from the bondage of the ages, with tremendous results on family and moral traditions. The limits of man's mastery over nature are extending with prodigious speed in every direction. Beneath all the strife of classes and governments, equality and understanding are rapidly growing between the peoples of the earth. The world is approaching unity from below and not from above. Matter itself, the most ancient of all the limitations in which man has been imprisoned, is disappearing in relativity, and is more and more coming to be recognized as a mode of mind—the most prodigious revolution of all. Religion has thrown aside creeds and orthodoxes and is recognizing that if it is to recover its ancient influence among men it must prove the practical utility of spiritual truth in daily life, in developing health, intelligence and character in the individual, and order, unity and happiness in society.

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Of course this rebirth is troublesome. We are certainly going through difficult and dangerous and painful times. There may be more wars and rumors of wars. It may take decades to find the path. But these are the growing pains of a human order which will be nobler and bigger and freer than the mere commercial prosperity or the imperial triumphs of an earlier day.

One of the most significant of the revolutions which are now taking place in human thought is the Russian Revolution. Does it presage renaissance or decline? Like all revolutions wrought by violence, the Russian Revolution has roused the most passionate feelings. Some people regard it as the authentic millennium. Others regard it as Satan let loose. But it is necessary to distinguish between the ideals which underlie it and the methods by which it endeavors to establish these ideals. Behind the Russian Revolution lies a body of fundamental economic idealism which is going to have a prodigious influence on the history of mankind. But because, like many idealists before them, Lenine and his associates have attempted to realize their aims by a short cut—the short cut of violence—they have created a leviathan which, in turn, may destroy for the time the very vision they have seen. They have, I think, made the ancient moral mistake of doing evil that good may come.

The real analogy of the Russian Revolution, I suggest, is not the French Revolution, but the Renaissance and the Reformation. The Renaissance and the Reformation challenged the divine right of church and state. The Communist revolution has challenged something perhaps even more fundamental, the divine rights of property. And I am not sure that, despite the early successes in Russia, it will not take at least a century to work out what the new system of property rights should be.

The growth of what may be loosely called the liberal and democratic movement of the last few centuries has conferred great boons upon mankind—boons which are enshrined in such phrases as respect for individual rights, freedom of speech and conscience, freedom for the press, universal suffrage, national freedom, and so forth.

But during recent decades another movement, the Socialist movement, has come into being, which has pointed out that the earlier ideals of freedom were inadequate in one vital aspect, economic freedom. It has urged that modern capitalist society is fundamentally inconsistent with freedom, because it has treated labor as a commodity to be bought and sold in the market, because it has made economic equality impossible, and because it has placed the direction of the economic life of the community in the hands of those who owned property and regarded it from the standpoint of producing rent, interest, and profit for themselves, and not the well-being of the community as a whole. Accordingly, it has preached the nationalization of the means of production, distribution, and exchange as the necessary condition of economic freedom for all citizens.

The official liberal tradition has hitherto resisted the Socialist challenge. On the one hand it has objected to what may be called the bureaucratic aspects of Socialism. On the other hand it has thought that its picture of the evils of Capitalism was exaggerated and that by adopting Socialism, humanity would lose more through restricting individuality than it would gain on the side of equality. It is difficult for anyone brought up in the individualist tradition to conceive of a healthy society in which there is not ample opportunity for free individual initiative, not in thought and the arts alone, but in business, invention, commerce, transport, and so on. All the initiative in human progress, and some of the noblest of human economic achievements, have come from the free initiative of individuals.

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The fruits of a free competitive economic society have not been so evil as the original Marxian diagnosis, with its iron law of wages and its conclusion that the rich must get richer and the poor poorer, so confidently proclaimed. The standard of living of the British workingman rose fourfold between 1800 and 1900 and, after the democracy took charge of Parliament, working conditions in the factory were rapidly transformed, and the social services, such as education and insurance, have been expanded out of recognition.

None the less, the broad thesis of Socialism, that there is something seriously wrong with capitalist society, has made steady headway all over the world. But now the Communists, racing far beyond the diagnosis and the remedies of orthodox Socialism, have created in a country containing one-sixth of the earth's surface and 150,000,000 people, a society based upon Proudhon's famous maxim, "Property is theft." For the core of Communism is that private property in every form is antisocial, because it involves usury, and that the only way either of ending the economic exploitation of man by man, or of securing any rational planning of the economic life of the community, is to abolish private property altogether and vest the ownership and direction of everything and everybody in the state.

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It is too soon to judge whether Communism is going to achieve the specific ideals which it set out to accomplish. It has certainly abolished aristocrat and bourgeois and created the economically classless state. There is comparatively little difference in the standard of living of Soviet citizens, for nobody lives by rent or profit or, except in very small degree, by interest. Exploitation, in the Socialist sense, has been ended. National planning, too, is a fact, and impressive progress has been made in laying the foundations of a collectivist economy both in the Five-Year Plan and the collfarms. On this side the principal query would seem to be whether Soviet Russia can, in fact, develop the directing and technical talent in the Communist youth necessary to work and maintain successfully the gigantic economic machine now in course of construction, largely with foreign help. In theory there is nothing technically impossible about the plan, if human nature will stand the discipline and the strain.

On the other hand, all the apprehensions of liberals have been realized. Freedom, as we understand it, for the individual, for religion, for opinion, for the press, for politics, has disappeared. There reigns, in the interests of the proletariat, the most complete dictatorship by a single political party that has ever been seen. And it has come into power, and to some extent maintains itself in power by mobilizing class hatred in the people, by substituting propaganda for freedom of thought, and by exercising the most ruthless suppression of all who oppose its policy or collectivist principles. Whether Russia has gained more from a planned and equalitarian economy directed by a dictatorship in the interests of the proletariat than she has lost by the loss of what we mean by freedom, we must leave history to judge.

Notes From Copenhagen

Scandinavian Choirs to Meet

AN INTERNATIONAL gathering of Scandinavian choirs, the first and largest yet held, will meet in Copenhagen this summer. The main concerts will be given at the Odd Fellows Palace, where the national songs of the five nations will be sung; but the largest gathering will be at the Court House (Raadhus) where all the nations will unite their choirs into one large orchestra, and sing well-known songs of all the nations. The Danish choirs have, in recent years, given no less than 300 concerts in Scandinavian countries and in Czechoslovakia. The gathering has been arranged by the Danish Vocal Society, "Bel-Canto," which is celebrating its twenty-fifth jubilee in this manner.

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Beauty Yields To Progress

The Rosenborg Garden has been the scene of many a civic event and celebration in Danish history and literature, but the municipal board has decreed that the older parts of Copenhagen must have wider streets. The walls and outbuildings that once surrounded the castle and garden have disappeared, and are now replaced with iron fencing, between pillars of sandstone. There is also a project on foot to fell some of the beautiful trees, so that the many spires and gables of Rosenborg may be more visible. Other parts of Copenhagen are undergoing a rebuilding process, in the coming year, that larger stores may be erected, in styles of architecture approved by the city board. Some of the best sites on Ostergade have recently been purchased by leading firms, who are enlarging their premises as business increases.

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Food Tickets Help Workers

It is twenty years since the society known as Arbejde Adler (the dignity of work) placed its small plate on the doorposts of dwelling houses in cities and towns of Denmark, indicating that tickets for meals, to be obtained at certain places, might be had there. Many a man has been helped through these when out of work, for the movement is supported by those who prefer to subscribe to the Arbejde Adler Fund, rather than give money. Now that there is a substantial sum of money in hand the building of a dwelling is under consideration for the housing of fifty men, who have not a home, or the means of supporting one, in Copenhagen. This will be located on Thursgade. The main object of the work is to dignify work, and to prevent the use of intoxicating drink in place of food.

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Lifeboat Trial Satisfactory

A satisfactory trial trip was undertaken recently on a new lifeboat, christened Minister Lippens, after the Belgian Minister for Transport. It was built at the Royal Dock Yard, Copenhagen, for the Belgian Government. The order has resulted from an exhibition at the Antwerp Maritime Exhibition last year by a Danish lifeboat, manned with Jutland west coast lifeboat men under Captain Fabinus. The Minister Lippins is 10.2 meters long, is fitted with air boxes and all other equipments, including a 32-horsepower motor, electric light for lanterns and projectors, etc. The draft is only 0.8 meters, which makes the boat particularly well suited for the shallow Belgian coasts.

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Expedition Finds Pottery

Tel Hamah, once the chief city of upper Syria, has been the center for the archaeological expedition from Denmark, under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Harald Ingholt of Copenhagen. The work has consisted of the uncovering of a dwelling house containing an oven and plate with inscription, probably from the days of the Hittites, also various specimens of pottery, one especially beautiful with colored decorations. These are supposed to be from 1000 to 3000 years old. Tel Hamah is in the valley of the Orontes, and was an independent kingdom in the days of David. It was noted for its water wheels, employed for the raising of water to the gardens and houses of the city. Through the Carlsberg Fund the expedition has been financed and carried out. Further work will be attempted in the autumn of this year.